

grateful for his help, introduced Purcell's own customers in who made and sold milk is the main thing. He had an assured income for a year to carry on a milkman.

He had the start. He had the milk trade. Several other things, for example and then.

had been
a point

the well now, better than a handsome one. Those who now had more on essentials but for children and on.

more than the stall. Those who were his shop - y - are spared the sight. To those who give credit.

in a turning point, be money economy am's good head for rich man, bought and then for his.

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No 62,179

THE



TIMES

TUESDAY JULY 2 1985

(23p)

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Black power
Robert Mugabe - the
man behind the
enigma

Old friends
How families are
finding room
for the elderly

Tall story
The cathedral for
commerce being
built in Hong Kong

Record bid
Will Steve Ovett break
his 1500m record
tonight? A full report

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize of £4,000 (twice the usual amount because no one won the daily prize on Saturday) was won yesterday by Mr Virgil Berti of Trillickton, Portfolio list, page 20. How to play, information service, back page.

On Saturday £22,000 can be won - £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

Discontent in police over patrols

Dissatisfaction among senior and junior officers with methods of patrolling has been revealed by an intensive survey of the internal operations of Metcroy police. It also shows there are too few women officers and how little time is spent in responding to emergencies.

Thorn EMI chief resigns

Mr Peter Lister resigned as chairman and chief executive of Thorn EMI as the group gave a warning of lower profits. Sir Graham Wilkins has replaced him.

Austerity protest

An Israeli austerity package aimed at reducing inflation to single monthly figures by September provoked a 24-hour general strike call.

Biko charges

Two South African doctors who treated Steve Biko before he died in police custody eight years ago appeared before a medical disciplinary hearing on misconduct charges.

Insurance up

Some insurance premiums are expected to rise after the report by the British Insurance Association that the industry suffered record losses last year.

Gold strikers

Twenty thousand of South Africa's black gold miners went on strike over pay. Violence in the mine compounds was reported with at least one dead.

Robot in search

A submersible robot has been taken to the scene of the Air India crash off the Irish coast to locate the missing flight recorder.

Two-year YTS

The Government has approved a £1,000 million, two-year Youth Training Scheme to replace the present one and take on up to 550,000 young people.

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Leader, page 15
Letters: On nuclear research, from Prof R J P Williams, FRSE; Levin and Bacon, from Dr A Halliday; and others.
Leading articles: After the hijack: Mines and miners. Features, pages 12-14. British policy after Milan; Chile divided against Pinochet; Sakharov concern. Spectrum: new options for the auction houses. Fashion: summer street scenes. Obituary, page 16.
Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Miers, Mr Felix Greene. Computer Horizons, pages 21, 22.
Research centres critical of funding levels; problems of unacceptable content of electronic advertising; how the TV networks can add to their revenue.

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Scargill wins vote and seeks union control of NCB

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor, Sheffield

Labour Party leaders were yesterday challenged by Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, to allow the union to nominate the next chairman of the National Coal Board and to free all "political prisoners" jailed during and since the year-long pit strike.

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive received an expected and overwhelming endorsement for its strike strategy of the past year after a ringing call to the union's conference in Sheffield from Mr Scargill to campaign afresh for industrial action in the coalfields, coupled with an embarrassingly heavy series of demands on a future Labour government.

Mr Scargill pledged that "only industrial action", preferably in concert with other mining unions, would protect pit communities. He exhorted delegates to "tell the members of this union that the only way to save the industry and to save jobs and pits is to fight yet again with the same determination, courage and pride that brought us together in ways never seen before".

In terms which will send a frisson through the Labour leadership on the eve of the Brecon and Radnor by-election, Mr Scargill demanded that an incoming Labour government must "first of all ensure that it

free from jail and reinstates at work any miners who remain victimized."

A move by Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, to promote a parliamentary Bill along similar lines was brusquely dismissed by Mr Neil Kinnock, the party leader last week.

Mr Scargill also insisted that a future Labour administration should remove "all senior coal board personnel". This was not enough simply to call for the dismissal of the current chair-

man, Mr Ian MacGregor. All area and local managers who had taken part "in the deliberate destruction of our industry" must also be removed, Mr Scargill said.

He added that his union should be invited "to share in the responsibility of running the NCB as it should be run - of the people, by the people for the people". He added: "The board must be accountable to those who work within our industry."

The conference overwhelmingly approved a motion from the Midlands area congratulating the executive for its conduct on the strike after a Nottinghamshire amendment condemning the executive fell on

the grounds that it had failed to attract a second from among the other coalfields, including those in which most miners worked.

Despite largely effective calls for restraint by Mr Scargill there were angry boos and shouts of "scab" when the proposer of the Nottinghamshire amendment, Mr George Liddle, the area vice-president, said: "We have got to fight pit closures but let me make one thing clear. There is only one lot of people going to stop pit closures and that is a Labour government. That is what you should work for and not put people off the Labour Party."

The conference took place as the union succeeded in a application in the Dublin High Court to have £2,542,816 of the £2 million frozen in an Irish bank repatriated to Sheffield. The receiver, Mr Michael Arnold, did not oppose the application before Mr Justice Barrington and it has been deposited in a special account within his control.

But although legal experts believe it could be preliminary steps towards the end of the receivership, union leaders would still have to purge their contempt to recover the £3 million currently sequestered.

Mr Scargill attacked the TUC General Council for failing to

Continued on page 2, col 4



Parting shot: Virginia Wade bowing out of the singles in her last Wimbledon. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Roof for Centre Court proposed

By David Miller

The All England Club is to study the possibility of building an opening, sliding roof for the Centre Court, which could be closed to enable play to continue during rain.

R. E. H. Haddingham, the chairman, will be discussing the project this week with other members of the committee.

A feasibility study would first have to be undertaken but the need for such an innovation was repeated because of bad weather. There is a limit to the patience of a 14,000 crowd which has paid £150,000 for the day.

There is too the problem of the build-up of delayed matches and the congestion for successful players obliged to play for five of six consecutive days - 11 matches in seven days for John McEnroe in singles and doubles on the present schedule. Yet the main reason for a roof would be for spectator convenience.

Mr Haddingham said yesterday that a difficulty could be the construction of the existing partial roof, which would not be strong enough and would have to be removed before the new construction could be erected. "We considered the possibility a few years ago," Mr Haddingham said "and the cost then was several million. It would be very expensive, but with our recent experience it is something we must consider."

The new stadium for the Australian Open Championships in Melbourne is also intended to have such a sliding roof, which might have to keep half closed in readiness for sudden showers.

Wade bows out on losing note

Virginia Wade, Britain's former No 1 woman's tennis player, made her last singles appearance at Wimbledon yesterday when she was beaten by Pam Shriver of the United States, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2. Miss Wade, who will be 40 on July 10, first played on the centre court 23 years ago. The women's third seed, Hana Mandlikova, was beaten 6-1, 7-6 by Elizabeth Smylie, of Australia, a doubles specialist.

Page 25

England hanging on in second Test

After an exciting day's cricket at Lord's yesterday, in glorious conditions, Australia, with seven wickets in hand, needed 81 runs to beat England in the second Test match.

Australia closed the day at 46 for three. Botham had kept England's hopes alive with 85 off 137 balls and by dismissing both Australian openers. Gattling chipped in with a responsible 75 not out.

John Woodcock, page 24

Shultz says Assad trying to free kidnapped Americans

From Michael Binyon, Washington

As the 39 American hijack hostages enjoyed their first full day of freedom in West Germany yesterday, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, accused Iran of having clear connections with their former captors.

He also said in a television interview that President Assad of Syria was working to free the remaining seven Americans kidnapped in Beirut, and said US relations with Syria had improved.

He described relations with Israel, publicly strained during the first week of the crisis, as "stronger than ever".

From Paris, Vice-President George Bush, also speaking on the morning television news

programmes which have dominated the 17-day affair, said the new task force on terrorism he is heading will discuss retaliation against the hijackers. But he refused to say directly whether the US is now preparing any strike.

Mr Bush said his task force, set up in the middle of the hostage crisis, also would look into improving air security and more effective use of Interpol. The Reagan Administration has already said it will try to enforce an international boycott of Beirut airport, which it has described as a terrorist haven. Underlining a point President Reagan stated forcefully on Sunday, Mr Bush said the US kept its principles intact and did

not give in to the hijackers. If it had, "we would be putting in jeopardy other American citizens in other places all around the world".

The release of the hostages has led to an outpouring of joy and relief here. But Mr Reagan, in his televised address, said it was no moment for celebration while others were captive. He called on the world to unite in taking "decisive action".

TEL AVIV: Israel will free some 300 of the 735 Lebanese prisoners whose release was demanded by the Beirut hijackers within 48 hours, a government official said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Kidnap pessimism, page 8
Leading article, page 15

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Police dissatisfied with methods and liaison, Merseyside survey says

From Peter Davenport, Liverpool

The most intensive survey undertaken of the internal operations of a British police force, "wars and all", yesterday disclosed dissatisfaction among senior and junior officers with methods of patrolling, too few women officers and how little time is spent on responding to emergencies.

It also disclosed that more than half of all police constables say their senior officers do not understand the problems of their work and that most officers live outside the division in which they are based and have little off-duty contact with it.

The report is the second phase of a study commissioned by Merseyside Metropolitan Council on all aspects of crime. The first report, issued last November, presented the views of more than 3,500 residents on their attitudes towards, and experience of, crime and policing in the area.

The survey, conducted by Mr Richard Kinsey, of the Centre for Criminology at Edinburgh University, involved scrutiny of how the police use their time and resources to meet public

priorities identified in the earlier study.

Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Merseyside Chief Constable, said that he welcomed the report and had given Mr Kinsey "unlimited access" to information and to all officers in the force.

"We were aware that, as with all large bureaucracies, we have organizational problems which divert effort from our primary task of serving the public."

"We had recently undergone an internal review, we had identified problems and had begun to implement solutions. I wanted to ensure that we had got the right measure of the problems and I am now satisfied that that was the case."

Much of the information in the survey came from a 30-page questionnaire sent to all 4,593 officers in the Merseyside force and answered by a quarter of them, 1,190.

It was prompted by the three key public priorities disclosed in the earlier study: the provision of an immediate response to emergencies; the investigation of crime; and the

maintenance of a deterrent presence on the streets.

The report says that about 3 per cent of all police time is taken up responding to emergencies, with the average mobile or foot patrol officer spending only 30 minutes a day dealing with 999 calls. Even the specialized incident response vehicles spend less than one hour a shift attending emergency calls.

On the investigation of crime, it discloses that 56 per cent of all police time is spent inside police premises, with 71 per cent of their time behind a desk. On average little more than one hour is spent interviewing witnesses and suspects on a reported offence.

The survey says that 56 per cent of constables are formally deployed as patrol officers but only 20 per cent reported that they had been out on foot on their last working day and only 31 per cent had been out on mobile patrol.

On an average working day patrol officers spend about five-and-a-half hours outside the police station, with half of that time on "uncommitted patrol" and available to respond.

Yet in a force of 4,593 officers, in an area with the second highest level of crime a head outside London and the highest burglary rate in Britain, the average number of officers on uncommitted patrol at any one time is only 126. With a population of about 1.5 million it means one officer available for 12,000 people.



Mr Roy Lynk, of the rebel Nottinghamshire area, listening as Mr Mick McGahey, the union vice-president, (centre) and Mr Arthur Scargill confer during the conference in Sheffield yesterday.

Scargill demands union control of NCB

Continued from page 1

provide "desperately needed financial assistance" to the union in the wake of its sequestration and receivership.

He complained that £400,000 established by the TUC at the 1982 Wembley conference "remains intact while we fight to survive. They should recognize this union has been hijacked and they should give full support to the union now."

Besides denouncing the TUC's failure to translate its September congress motion of support into greater financial or industrial aid to the miners, Mr Scargill took a side swipe at the Labour Party leadership for allowing itself "to be preoccu-

pied with allegations of violence scripted daily by the media when they should have been attacking the Tory government for its violence against our industry."

In a speech which liberally blamed the steel and power supply unions for failing to lend industrial support to his union, Mr Scargill issued a warning that it would also be a "disaster for every member of the NUM if any breakaway were to take place as a result of this week's expected sweeping and controversial changes."

In a clear warning to the Notts area, he added: "As history shows all too clearly, it would be most disastrous of all

for those who themselves form any such breakaway."

Much of Mr Scargill's speech, however, was devoted to meeting mounting criticism since the end of the strike from within the union left, and particularly from activists in the dominant "Euro" wing of the Communist Party, for not holding a ballot and concentrating on the mass picketing which some prominent left-wing union officials believe was seriously counterproductive.

Mr Scargill insisted that "it was not a failure of mass picketing but a failure to mass picket that represented a weakness in many parts of our union."

On ballots, he asked: "When in the history of the union have you held a ballot vote among members who have already taken a decision with their feet to oppose a threat to their jobs?"

Mr Scargill was given a 40-second standing ovation in which most of the Nottinghamshire delegation, sitting in the front row, did not take part. But in spite of the impressive show of near-unanimity several of the union president's critics were privately unimpressed by his call for industrial action which many officials regard as unrealistic in the face of an accelerating programme of pit closures.

£1bn drive launched to train youth for jobs

By David Felton
London Correspondent

The Government last night approved a £1,000 million two-year Youth Training Scheme which will give an extended period of training to school leavers and is planned to result in a new system of job qualifications.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, who outlined the scheme in the Commons yesterday, said that extra funds will be made available to encourage schemes in deprived areas such as Merseyside and the North-east.

The two-year scheme, which can accommodate up to 550,000 young people a year, replaces the present YTS which has a maximum intake of 350,000. Mr King also announced that the £26.25 weekly allowance for young people will be increased to £27.30 for the first year. The allowance for the second year will be £35.

The minister told MPs: "The proposals represent a major step forward in improving the opportunities for young people both in training and work experience."

The scheme would give broad-based training in the first year with a greater emphasis on more specific training in the second year.

The issue of whether trainees would be paid a wage at the end of their training period is still to be decided but the Government's aim is that school leavers would become more employable as a result of spending time on the scheme.

The minister dismissed suggestions at a press conference later that the proportion of young people finding work after leaving the scheme had fallen to 48 per cent. He said that figure was based on one month's statistics last year and the present figure was about 60 per cent.

Parliament, page 4

Moderate unions call for merger

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter
Blackpool

A plan to create the biggest union in the country out of a coalition of moderate forces in the labour movement was disclosed yesterday by Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

Mr Hammond has held formal talks with the leaders of the amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and ASTMS, the white-collar union, in an attempt to set up a 1,700,000-member organization to challenge the political pre-eminence of the left-led Transport and General Workers' Union, with just under 1,500,000 members.

The name "Union" has been suggested for the new organization, to be used as a slogan for Solidarity in Poland.

A split among unions emerged when Mr Tom Brakall, the electrician's president, attacked the opposition of the "loony left" to an incomes policy by a future Labour government.

Mr Brakall, singled out Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, for the condemnation over his fight against wage restraint.

Tebbit attacks Labour's 'policy for serfdom'

By Norman Townsend

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, yesterday marked Free Enterprise Day in London by condemning the Labour Party and its economic policies as leading Britain along the "road to serfdom".

As chief guest of Aims of Industry, the right-wing organization that celebrates the free enterprise concept, Mr Tebbit made clear his distaste for centralized planning and government control.

The Labour programme of planning agreements, increased government interference and state ownership would be bound to fail as it had done in the past, he said, and allow some members of the party to lead the country down the road to serfdom.

Mr Tebbit presented the National Free Enterprise Award to Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, and Sir Gordon White, chairman of Hanson Industries, the industrial group which, said Aims, had achieved astonishing success to become one of the top 10 companies in the United Kingdom and was in the top 200 in the United States.

Detainees moved south

of London amid strict security.

Strathclyde police are holding one woman under the Act and Greater Manchester are holding a man. Lancashire are holding four people, including a man arrested during a raid on a house in Newport, Gwent, on Sunday, who was yesterday transferred to Blackpool.

Princess to stay in hospital

By Alan Hamilton

Princess Michael of Kent, who was admitted to the King Edward VII Hospital in London on Friday suffering from exhaustion, was now rested but would remain there for the rest of the week, Colonel Michael Farmer, her private secretary, said yesterday.

Colonel Farmer said that Prince Michael had been with his wife "until the very last moment" on Friday, when he had to leave to attend a charity event at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire. He had visited her again as soon as he returned to London on Sunday evening.

On Saturday, the Princess was visited by Lord Frederick and Lady Gabriella Windsor her two children; they and Prince Michael returned for separate visits yesterday.

The Princess was said to be still suffering the strain from the disclosure earlier this year that her father had been a member of Hitler's SS.

Larkin out of intensive care

Philip Larkin, aged 62, the poet and librarian at Hull university, was said yesterday to be out of intensive care at Hull Royal Infirmary where he was readmitted nearly a fortnight ago when respiratory problems developed during his convalescence after a throat operation.

A university bulletin said that he was still fairly weak but improving.

The Times overseas selling prices:
Australia \$12.50; Belgium 8 frs 50; Canada \$2.75; Denmark 12.50; Finland 12.50; France 12.50; Germany 12.50; Greece 12.50; Holland 12.50; Ireland 12.50; Italy 12.50; Japan 12.50; Korea 12.50; Luxembourg 12.50; Madeira 12.50; Mexico 12.50; Norway 12.50; Pakistan 12.50; Portugal 12.50; Singapore 12.50; Spain 12.50; Sweden 12.50; Switzerland 12.50; Taiwan 12.50; Thailand 12.50; USA \$12.50; Yugoslavia 12.50.

Lecturers will step up strikes

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education has decided to intensify strike action in the autumn in support of its pay claim.

A programme of selective two-day strikes at polytechnics and colleges is to be drawn up for next term, bringing out branches in each region of England and Wales.

The lecturers' union is also considering extending its ban on voluntary duties to sanctions on administrative work. For example, it may ask members not to hand in registers of student attendance and to ban curriculum development work and the handling of money on behalf of the college.

Stepping up the dispute will require a ballot of NAFHE members and has yet to be

approved by the action committee and the union's executive.

Meanwhile, university lecturers are pressing for a joint management union report on salary erosion to be submitted now to the Department and Science. A ballot of members of the Association of University Teachers showed 97 per cent in favour of the proposition.

Yesterday the AUT met the management at a meeting of the salary negotiating machinery for academics. They rejected an offer of 4 per cent and told the management that 99 per cent of university lecturers returning their ballot form agreed that an independent inquiry was the fair way to settle salary erosion.

Mrs Diana Warwick, AUT general secretary, said: "The department will have to recog-

nize that the results of the ballot show the overwhelming support amongst my members for a committee of inquiry into the damaging effects of salary erosion on the profession."

Secret proposals to close down departments, to cut administrative staff and to freeze academic jobs are under discussion at Birmingham university.

A report from the vice-chancellor's planning committee, which has been leaked to *The Times*, questions whether some departments, such as drama and theatre arts as well as Italian, Hispanic studies and Russian, should continue to exist at all, or as separate entities.

News of cuts at Birmingham follows revelations at Sheffield university that 435 jobs may have to go by 1990.

Thatcher summit report awaited with interest

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

MPs will listen with more than usual interest to the Prime Minister's report on last week's EEC summit in Milan, to see whether her irritation with the other heads of government will have cooled.

The evidence yesterday was that her anger at the decision, against her wishes, to convene an "inter-governmental conference" later this year to discuss changes to the Treaty of Rome was giving way to aloof resignation.

Mrs Thatcher believes that the conference is bound to fail, since there will be no unanimity, and that the sensitive, but pressing, problem of how to encourage majority voting in the council of Ministers and limit the use of the national veto, is bound to come back to the heads of government in the European Council and the only

body capable of resolving it. The experience at Westminster is that neither anger, nor the less frequent satisfaction, at the outcome of Community summits is sustained for long. No one who saw or heard Mrs Thatcher on Saturday could doubt that her exasperation at being outvoted was extreme. But by yesterday her staff were saying that the press has overstated matters.

Mr Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's press secretary, who was quoted in *The Times* as saying "she has but one emotion - fury", considered that both he and she had been entirely misunderstood. She was no more than vexed.

Geoffrey Smith, page 4
Making the best of it, page 14

Harmony at show on need to reform CAP

By John Young
Agricultural Correspondent

A harmony of views between Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Franz Andriessen, EEC Agricultural Commissioner, marked the opening of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, yesterday.

Both made it clear that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) needed fundamental reforms, and that so far as cereals were concerned, quotas were not the answer.

Cereals were the key element in the future of the CAP, Mr Andriessen said.

Mr Jopling said that there was a strong and growing feeling among EEC members governments against the imposition of further quotas.

Olympic bid is launched by London

London's £500 million effort to become the host for the 1992 Olympic Games was launched by Sir Alan Traill Lord Mayor of London yesterday - the last day of the applications.

London joins Birmingham and Manchester which have almost submitted plans to be judged by the British Olympic Association on July 12.

The London application proposes siting the games either in dockland or at Wembley Stadium.

The Wembley option includes plans to increase seating from 43,500 to 72,000 with a total capacity of 100,000, a new indoor arena, two 50-metre swimming pools, a diving tank and a temporary equestrian centre.

For indoor events the centre piece of the dockland scheme would be the Docklands Dome costing £400 million, with seats for 30,000 people. The docklands development corporation is expected to approve it regardless of the Olympic Association's decision. Athletic events would remain at Wembley.

Birmingham has the advantage of its National Exhibition Centre, containing eight indoor arenas, with an airport nearby and its own railway station.

Manchester's scheme is funded largely by the private sector and would use an existing arena with development planned along the Manchester Ship Canal.

The successful city will be considered by the International Olympic Committee on August 15 against proposals from Barcelona, Paris, Brisbane, Amsterdam, Belgrade and Delhi. Barcelona and Paris are the present favourites.

London has hosted the games twice before, in 1908 and 1948.

Opinion surveys are polls apart

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The hit-and-miss nature of opinion polls was illustrated by Market & Opinion Research International yesterday, when it gave Labour a 1 per cent lead over the Conservatives in a national survey for *The London Standard*.

The same polling organization gave Labour an 8 per cent lead over the Conservatives in a survey carried out for *The Sunday Times* at the weekend. There was some Mori embarrassment last night that the two surveys should have been so "polls apart".

It was explained that both surveys could have been within the 3 per cent margin of error and that the polls were carried out differently.

The *Standard* poll, which gave Labour 36 per cent, Conservatives 35 per cent and Alliance 27 per cent, was carried out between June 18 and 23, with a representative quota sample of 1,919 adults interviewed exclusively at home at 173 sampling points throughout Britain.

The *Sunday Times* poll, which gave Labour 40 per cent, Conservatives 32 per cent and the Alliance 26 per cent, was carried out on one day, June 21, with a representative sample of 1,066 adults.

Militant stronghold falls

By Richard Evans

Militant Tendency has suffered a double blow by failing to get supporters selected as Labour parliamentary candidates in Swansea, once regarded as a stronghold of the Trotskyist group.

Mr Alan Williams, MP for Swansea West and a prime Militant target in recent years, was re-elected unanimously at the weekend, only days after his

neighbour, Mr Donald Anderson, MP for Swansea East was similarly re-elected. Both are moderate Labour MPs.

With Militant apparently on the run there are moves inside both constituency parties to crack down on their supporters.

The routing of Militant in such a sensitive area will delight Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader.

Technology battle with journalists

Printers fight to stay in touch

The McCarthy investigation was set up under the auspices of the TUC to find a middle way between the mutually exclusive aspirations of the NGA and those of the NUJ.

The journalists' union argues that "direct inputting" from the editorial floor to typesetting machines simply renders the composing function all but extinct. Members of the NGA with the requisite skills would be welcomed as journalists if they were made redundant but the NUJ would be the union to negotiate for them.

The NGA, however, wants to "follow the work" out of the composing room into the editorial and advertising departments and share the union membership on an equal basis with the NUJ and Sogat '82, which has traditionally represented the unskilled and semi-skilled grades.

In the background of the disagreement is a personality clash between Mr Jacob Ecclestone, NUJ deputy general secretary, and favourite for the number one post, and Mr Tony Dubbins, leader of the NGA. McCarthy's findings, almost certain to suggest some form of penetration by the NGA on to the editorial floor, will come at a time when the NGA is increasingly at bay.

If the compromise suggested by Lord McCarthy is rejected

Lord McCarthy will deliver his verdict in the next few weeks on the battle between the National Union of Journalists and the National Graphical Association over new technology in the provincial press. BARRIE CLEMENT, Labour Reporter, assesses the skirmishing and the McCarthy team's likely findings.

by either side there are increasing signs that the NGA would lose an all-out war in which unions signed their own new technology agreements.

There is a strong chance that one side or the other will find his decision unacceptable and the TUC will be forced to use its constitutional muscle to "bang heads together".

Many newspapers have continued to publish despite action by the NGA to "black" the new equipment.

Recent deals signed by the NGA with the main provincial publishers, Westminster Press, Thomson Regional News, the Northcliffe Group and United Newspapers, include an amended version of its model agreement on new technology, but only commit the employers to consult the NGA before introducing new processes.

The trump card of the NGA in any dispute has been its grip on the machine room where

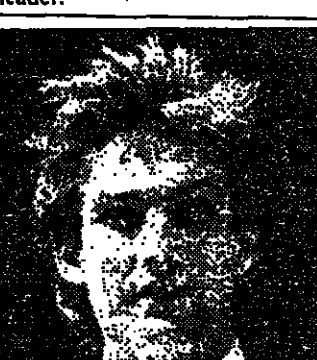
papers are printed. Management might bring in secretaries and non-union employees to perform the relatively simple task of setting type but the NGA machine minders would simply refuse to print it.

Several companies, however, have survived without NGA machine men. *The Express* and *Star* at Wolverhampton and its associated newspapers are publishing normally, according to a spokesman, even without the 170 or so NGA men who were dismissed in February for refusing to accept new technology.

At the Kent Messenger group based in Maidstone, 144 NGA members were dismissed in mid-April for refusing to accept new equipment.

Even at *The News*, Portsmouth, once held up as a model of equity by the NGA, the management's attitude seems to be changing.

There are two notable exceptions to this somewhat sombre scene for the NGA. At both the *East Anglian Daily Times* and the *Exeter Express* and *Argus*, the NGA and the NUJ are working towards an accord which would involve a joint approach to management on the issue. Talks with management at the *Argus* have yet to start.



Nigel Oakes, (above) a record producer, aged 22, of King's Road, Chelsea, after appearing before magistrates at Horseferry Road, London, yesterday. He admitted driving his BMW car down King's Road without an exhaust pipe, and with a broken registration plate, and denied not having insurance.

Oakes, a farmer's son, had failed to appear on summons and was arrested at a party hosted by the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The hearing was adjourned until July 28.

Two men and a woman arrested in Glasgow last week under the Prevention of Terrorism Act were yesterday taken to London by Scotland Yard detectives to be charged.

The three were taken south by rail and then transferred to waiting police vehicles at Bushey station on the outskirts

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PARLIAMENT JULY 1 1985

Higher training allowance

Motorway delays

Two years youth training scheme to start on April 1 next year

TRAINING

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, announced in the Commons Government approval of the broad framework of the Manpower Services Commission proposals for the youth training scheme. This will mean a two-year scheme for more than 500,000 young people.

Mr King said that there would be a quality training programme leading to vocational qualifications with at least 20 weeks off-the-job training over two years as well as a planned programme of on-the-job training and work experience.

He said: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget statement that he was making extra resources available which could fund a two-year youth training scheme. On the same day I asked the Manpower Services Commission to consult and develop proposals for such a scheme to start from April 1 next year and to report to me in three months."

On June 27 the commission, which includes representatives from the CBI, local authorities, education interests and the TUC, unanimously approved proposals for the two-year scheme. The chairman immediately submitted these to me and asked for the earliest possible approval.

I am pleased to inform the House that I have now approved the broad framework of these proposals and I have today authorized the commission to proceed with implementation, within the resource levels previously announced and on the planned date of April 1.

The proposals represent a major step forward in improving the opportunities for young people both in training and work experience. The scheme will be broad-based, with training in the first year, with a greater emphasis on more specific training in the second year, with the opportunity for all to obtain a vocational qualification.

This will be building on the foundations laid by the current youth training scheme, which more than 750,000 young people have entered so far.

The youth training scheme has opened new horizons for both young people and employers and has brought home to many the contribution which training can make to improving employability and productivity. I pay tribute to the work of all the individuals and organizations who have played their part in the development of the one year Youth Training Scheme.

The main features of the new scheme will be as follows:

There will be a quality training programme leading to vocational qualifications and there will be at least 20 weeks off-the-job training over two years, in addition to a planned programme of on-the-job training and work experience. There will be two years training, 16-year-old school leavers and one year for 17-year-old school leavers.

There will be a training agreement between the trainee and those responsible for his training setting out their respective rights and responsibilities, including the detail of each young person's training programme.

From April 1987 only approved training organizations will be able to take part, and a new training scheme advisory service will be set up to

maintain the quality of the training provided. Trainees will be paid an allowance of £27.30 per week in the first year and £35 per week in the second year.

A basic grant of £160 per month will be payable in respect of each trainee to their training provider. There will be a managing agent's fee of £10 per annum.

We recognize the special needs of some areas and some young people who may find it difficult to find employer-based training places and it is proposed that a premium payment of £110 per month per trainee will be paid in such cases to those providing alternative training.

In approving this broad framework I have approved an increase in the existing training allowance to £27.30 with effect from the beginning of September this year, as recommended by the Commission.

The degree of commitment to the present youth training scheme will be of real help in carrying forward the new scheme. I am confident that all those concerned will once again work together to make the new scheme a success. The role of employers in providing the necessary places is crucial. The new scheme will involve a greater financial contribution from employers than the youth training scheme does at present. I know that they will recognize not only the change but also the opportunity that this new scheme will bring.

Under the new scheme, up to 200,000 more young people will be in training than under the existing youth training scheme bringing the total to over half a million in training at any one time. This will

mean a major improvement in the opportunities for training and work experience for our young people and one that will become a permanent and essential feature of vocational education and training provision in this country.

Mr John Evans, an Opposition spokesman on employment, said young people had borne the brunt of the Government's social security cuts and faced a crisis.

Despite the massive Government propaganda exercise the youngsters on YTS simply did not believe they would get what they most wanted, a full time, permanent job at the end of the scheme.

YTS was not an attempt to provide a permanent bridge between school and work but was more a gateway to the dole queue and a spin off from the YTS had been a dramatic reduction in apprenticeships.

A one year or even a two year scheme was not a proper replacement for a well planned three or

four year apprenticeship scheme. The collapse of apprenticeships was causing the skill shortages which Mr King complained about.

Many employers were showing a marked reluctance to get involved in a two year scheme unless there was a big increase in Government money.

Parents, trade unionists and the Labour Party were not satisfied that there had been put into health and safety cover for youngsters on YTS. There were too many unnecessary accidents. The Health and Safety Executive should be more involved. The allowances were a scandal.

Labour would welcome a comprehensive two year training scheme which included an education allowance, allowed academically gifted youngsters from poor homes to stay in higher education and guaranteed employment for most youngsters at the scheme's end.

Mr King said Mr Evans' response was sour. The announcement was good news for many young people leaving school. The response was particularly sour coming from the spokesman of a party which considered introducing such a scheme, then refused to approve it and would not put up the funds.

A sour attempt had been made to score political points and he (Mr King) was more impressed with the attitude of the TUC which unanimously supported the proposal. He took comfort from the fact that young people themselves on the YTS: all the evidence showed increasing support and increasing recognition of what the scheme could mean.

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent, C): There is a wide welcome for this development among all of us. We have had a large number of nonsense from the Opposition. The engineering industries training board has pointed out their aim was to shorten apprenticeships not to four years but to about two and a half years and were working towards that.

For the Opposition to claim that somehow the scheme in place before was an improvement on what is now being attempted is nonsense.

Mr Kings: The Opposition spokesman's comments about apprenticeships were those of people living in the old world. We want not a very limited number of people on a time serving basis for one particular group.

We want to open training to people of all ages and certainly to young people. We want training for young people. We want training based on time serving but on the achievement of standards. That is the modern approach, for which I am delighted to have the support of the TUC.

Mr Michael Howard (Folkestone and Hythe, C): Can he give the figures for the percentage of those who on leaving the scheme continue in employment or further education?

Mr Kings: The overall figure for those going on into full-time jobs or back into further education or training is of the order of 70 per cent.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, M): How many are dropping out of the scheme? One figure was 56 per cent for one month.

Mr Kings: Those dropping out of the scheme go off into full time employment elsewhere.

Minister renews appeal to M1 drivers

MOTORING

Everything practicable was being done to keep traffic moving safely and smoothly on the M1 while resurfacing work is carried out near Hemel Hempstead, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, assured the Commons at question time.

Mrs Chalker said arrangements for monitoring traffic included a considerable increase in number of police patrols, video cameras positioned in the contraflow system and aerial surveillance during daylight hours.

Mr David Middel (South West Bedfordshire, C): As we do not want traffic in South Bedfordshire to come to a complete standstill between July 2 and 16, can Mrs Chalker make sure there will be a sustained publicity campaign in the Midlands, North and Scotland to persuade travellers to avoid that section of the M1 unless they have business in South Bedfordshire?

Mrs Chalker: Every possible aspect of the information campaign is being followed up. I spent this morning (Monday) around the affected area of the M1 and the traffic was moving freely.

That will only continue to happen provided those who normally use their cars on the M1 use the trains as I have advised during this period and the carparking that has been provided at Milton Keynes, Birmingham, International, Luton (Leagrave) and St Albans.

Mrs Elaine Kellert-Bowman (Lancaster, C): Never before have such tremendous efforts been made in advance. Those such as myself who use the M1 are very grateful indeed.

Mrs Chalker: Provided the advice given through broadcasts, question sessions and so on it followed then I believe we can keep the remaining traffic, which is heavy goods vehicles, on the M1. Other traffic can stay at home or use the railways or the planes.

Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman on transport: The unprecedented closure of the M1 is due to the enormous increase in road freight over the past decade. Will Mrs Chalker give a guarantee that she will continue to resist Common Market pressure for 44 tonne lorries before all our motorways are closed?

Mrs Chalker: There is no question of 44 tonne lorries being acceptable in the future. We are not closing the M1.

Mr Roger King (Birmingham, Northfield, C): Having been a user of the M1 for more years than I care to remember, it is possible to observe a reduction in use in August when a large proportion of the public are away on holiday, wonder if the right fortnight has been selected for these difficult road works?

Mrs Chalker: He is not right about the volumes of traffic. During August volumes go up on this stretch of motorway, which is why we are seeking to do this work before the children's summer holidays start.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion: NHS. Motion on British Steel Corporation (Borrowing Powers) Order. Lords (2.30): Local Government Bill, third reading.

Critics put accent on improvements

HOUSING

It was a dangerous myth that everyone except the very poor could solve their housing problem by going along to the local authority or building society and obtaining a mortgage. Mr David Wainick (Walsall North, Lab) said when he opened a Commons debate on housing.

For first time buyers, he said the average dwelling price in Greater London last year was £32,635 and the average advance for first time buyers was over £26,000. In the West Midlands the equivalent figures were lower - £18,429 and over £16,000 respectively. The average income of people buying in 1984 for the first time in London was nearly £13,000. In the West Midlands it was £8,555.

It must be pretty obvious there were a large number of people who were simply not in a position to purchase, certainly not earning sums sufficient to purchase in London or the West Midlands. They did not earn such sums.

There were a large number of who certainly could not be described as very poor, who could get by but who did not have the sort of income which would qualify them to get a building society mortgage.

There was a need for rented accommodation. That need was not going to be met by the private sector.

Mr Wainick moved a motion deploring the Government's substantial reduction in housing public expenditure. Much essential improvement and major repair work could not, he said, be undertaken by local authorities or owner-occupiers on limited means because of the cuts.

He said that in London alone bed and breakfast accommodation was costing London boroughs £1 million a month. That sum would be sufficient to pay for local charges on 3,000 new council dwellings. Some 1,250,000 homes in England and Wales were unfit for habitation.

In 1978, the last full year of the Labour government, the number of new public sector starts was over 107,000. Last year's figure was the lowest for new council dwellings in peace time - 39,500. The estimate for the present year was just under 32,000.

The Government had, by its policies, taken away the opportunity of many people to have a job and the opportunity for a proper and adequate home. It was futile for ministers to argue that housing was a matter for local authorities of those authorities were prevented by government financial policies from doing what was necessary. There was no possibility of change until they got rid of this Government.

Mr Nicholas Latham (Rutland and Melton, C) said he hoped the minister would use the extended constituency period there was now to be under the Green Paper to go back to the Treasury and insist upon a wider spread of the availability of grants or loans under the new system. As it stood it would be unworkably restrictive.

He hoped that section of the Green Paper dealing with cowboy building would be significantly strengthened. The small works

sector was plagued with fiddles and abuses. Some atrocious rip-offs took place and there was plenty of shoddy workmanship as well.

To some extent the public were the authors of their own misfortunes. They had preferred to take the lower prices offered by unregistered traders. But it was 3½ years since the Director General of Fair Trading suggested that local authorities should restrict improvement grants to work done by reputable firms. Building societies and banks should also ensure this was done.

Since local authorities acted largely as financial agents for DoE improvement work, it should be transferred, stock and barrel to the building society movement. There might well be a building societies Bill in the autumn and such radical action would help to give new momentum to the Government's housing strategy.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne North, Lab) said he had no time for the cant and humbug that council houses should not be sold to sitting tenants. But why should the councils not have the right to spend the money from the sales? Why should it not be spent on improving existing housing stock which so badly needed improvement?

He called on the Government to introduce a three year programme for investment so that the stop-go spending policies could be ended. They had damaged housing programmes and the construction industry.

Mr Richard Ryder (Mid Norfolk, C) said it was sheer hypocrisy for the Law Society to mount a campaign to try to prevent legislation which enabled banks and building societies to carry out conveyancing. While the Law Society claimed there would be a conflict of interests it overlooked the fact that the legal

profession was already riddled with conflicts of interest, for example, solicitors acting both for borrowers and building societies. Mr David Ashby (North West Leicestershire, C) said their would be no consumer protection whatsoever if a building society was responsible for the conveyancing of a property.

Mr Ryder replied that a survey by the Consumers' Association showed that the reverse was true and only 11 per cent of home buyers contacted solicitors about mortgages in any case.

It would be a great mistake (he said) were the Government not to maintain its commitment.

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Regional airports getting busier

AIR TRAVEL

Based on past experience, the future prospects for regional airports are excellent. Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said during question time in the Commons.

He said that the immediate past had shown a rise in traffic from 3.5 million in 1979 to six million this year at Manchester, and other airports, like Bristol, had shown a 25 per cent increase this quarter. International traffic had risen generally from 7.6 million to 12 million over the period.

Mr Spicer also said that there were about 925 direct international flights per week from British regional airports, compared to about 690 two years ago, an increase of just more than a third.

Sir Reginald Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, C): The figures demonstrate the Government's commitment to regional airports. How many more routes, as distinct from frequencies, have started from regional airports since 1983?

Mr Spicer said that 1,500 international routes were now available from regional airports. Of those, 100 are in use. 14 have started this year from Manchester, and four from Birmingham.

Mr Charles Kennedy (Ross, Cromarty and Skye, SDP) asked for the introduction of customs facilities at Inverness and Wick so that the full potential of the Scottish Highlands could be realized.

Mr Spicer said the Government was always willing to explore the need for more customs facilities, but had to be sure there was a reasonable amount of traffic.

Mr Patrick Thompson (Norwich, North, C): In Norwich there is concern that cross-subsidies for Stansted could make competition for regional airports difficult if not impossible.

Mr Spicer: We have made clear that in the new Bill the accounts of the different airports in British Airports Authority will be transparent and that any loans to airports will be totally commercial.

Tighter control of telephone interceptions

PHONE TAPPING

A Government amendment to the interception of Communications Bill, limiting the circumstances in which the Secretary of State may issue a warrant to intercept, was agreed during the report stage of the Bill in the House of Lords.

Viccount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, moving it, said that at committee stage concern had been expressed about consideration of possible alternative methods of obtaining necessary information.

The amendment was the result of further discussion, he said, and limited the power by stating that the circumstances to be considered should include whether the information could reasonably be acquired by other means.

There might be a number of reasons why alternative methods could not be adopted, such as speed in the case of terrorist threats or aircraft hijackings. It might also be felt that alternatives would alert those being observed and prevent revelation would be disastrous. The amendment also applied to renewal of warrants and their cancellation.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) said the Government amendment went as far as it could to meet anxieties which had been expressed.

● A further amendment, moved by Lord Mishcon, seeking to make the issue of a warrant to intercept subject to the information being of international importance when relating to acts or intentions of persons outside the British Isles, was rejected by 91 to 45 - Government majority, 46.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

It is not often that Mrs Thatcher can be accused of understatement. But her remark that the Milan summit "was just a lost opportunity" failed to indicate the full seriousness of the deadlock for the European Community.

The British interest is to secure the greatest possible progress towards the completion of the internal market with the minimum procedural reform that is necessary. Britain does not want institutional changes for their own sake, because that would be unlikely to command public confidence. It would not be in the immediate interest of Britain, nor even in the long-term interest of the Community. Today's reform could easily become tomorrow's crisis.

The great merit of the proposals put forward by Lord Cockfield, the Commissioner for the internal market, is that they are directed entirely towards practical objectives. His White Paper is potentially of historic significance for the Community. In pointing the way towards the elimination of the many trade barriers that remain between the member countries it offers the best hope of revitalizing the European economy.

With its broad scope and meticulous attention to detail, it is designed to be taken as a whole. Whether, even if the present deadlock is resolved, it will prove politically possible, is another matter. I doubt whether Britain or Denmark would be prepared to accept the approximation, as it is termed, of indirect tax rates.

Dramatic advance towards reform

But that need not be a fatal flaw. There could be a system of derogation so that those countries that did not wish to move towards the harmonization of indirect tax rates could opt out. They might then find that they were subject to commercial pressures to follow the rest. But even if it was only the remainder of the White Paper that was implemented, it would still be a dramatic advance.

This might then create the conditions in which institutional reform would be more acceptable in the future. If so, so be it. To oppose institutional changes because would not have public consent is reasonable. To oppose practical measures because they might encourage public consent for institutional reform would be quite another matter.

But there would have to be some institutional changes if the practical measures were ever to be introduced. Otherwise each country would use the veto to block the particular proposals that were not to its advantage. The British hoped to get round this problem at Milan by securing agreement on the use of the veto, without limiting the legal right to exercise it.

The pragmatic approach encountered two fundamental objections, however, quite apart from the national and personal rivalries that seem to be inseparable from European summits. There were doubts as to whether agreements on conduct that were not legally binding would always be observed when serious national interests were at stake; and there was a doctrinal dilemma on the part of the majority in that they were being asked to forego the veto with pragmatic compromises. They want to press on towards a European union for its own sake.

Threat of a European crisis

It is this second objection which poses the threat of a European crisis. The disagreement is not just about means, on which practical people ought to be able to reach practical arrangements, but about ends.

It does not follow, however, that Britain now has negligible cards to play. It is hard to believe that any reforms to the Treaty that may be agreed by the majority at the proposed constitutional conference in October will then be ratified by all the national parliaments.

Mrs Thatcher does not sound as if she is now in the mood just to go along for a quiet life. If Britain were to drop its opposition, that would put enormous pressure on Denmark. But the pressure would be felt by the minority Danish government not by the Parliament which would have the right to decide.

The picture might possibly be changed if France and West Germany were both to exert immense pressure. One of the most critical questions now is whether, having made their stand in Milan, they will think it worth risking a major conflict in the Community by insisting on no compromise in October.

Havers has no knowledge of Hindley appeal

MOORS CASE

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said in the Commons he had received no application by Myra Hindley, the Moors murderer, concerning an appeal to the European Commission of Human Rights.

He was replying to Mr Harry Greenwood (Ealing North, C) who asked if the Government would be represented at the Commission in

the case being brought by Miss Hindley. Sir Michael Havers: I have seen press reports about her application to the European Commission of Human Rights but I have no information whether she has done so or what the nature of her complaint may be.

The Commission will not admit the case without first inviting the Government's comments. It has not yet done so. If there were such a hearing the Government would be represented.

Mr Greenwood: Bearing in mind the unusually heinous nature of her crime, would Sir Michael agree that it would be quite unacceptable and repellent to members of the public if Myra Hindley were manipulated out of prison through some European backdoor as a result of some unrepresentative pressure group's action?

If she has improved in her behaviour it would be right for the prison service to find her a role within the service. Would it not be a

danger to her and the public if she were released?

Sir Michael Havers: I cannot form any view about the prospect of success of her application because I have not seen it. If she has made one, I have no knowledge of it.

It is worth remembering her previous application in 1980 when her complaint about the refusal of the Home Secretary to grant parole was rejected as manifestly ill-founded. The Commission would not deal with an application which was substantially the same.

Inside Broadmoor: 2

'Bugbear' of hard-line officers

Prospective patients are interviewed by Broadmoor staff. They then spend two to three months in the admissions ward, being assessed by psychiatrists, therapists, doctors, educationists and nurses.

Duly assessed and moved into a long-term ward, they settle into a working routine. Some clean wards, some study Open University courses, but most find employment in the workshops on tasks ranging from tailoring and carpentry to electronics: they are paid between £3.50 and £5.50 a week.

Trusted patients will be given increasing freedom. The Broadmoorists, patients who put on an annual revue open to the public, were taken to Windsor recently. One told me it would have been easy to escape, but there was an ethic that no one fools things up for the other patients.

Barry, a well-educated and highly intelligent man who killed his girlfriend and tried to kill himself in what he describes as a "suicide pact", said: "The main bugbear we have is the left-over staff from the 1950s and 1960s. They were trained in an authoritarian era, and they feel threatened by patients prepared to stand up for their rights, and use the law."

"This hard-line attitude is entrenched in the Prison Officers' Association, which is very right-wing. Their two main aims are to keep the patients screwed down, and to maintain the image of Broadmoor as a

place full of slavering homosexual maniacs."

Barry said he knew from friendly nurses that minor tiffs would often be recorded as violent incidents to support the staff's claim for danger money.

Standard treatments at Broadmoor include long-acting injections (lasting up to a month) of phenothiazines (tranquillizers) for patients with delusions or hallucinations; further pills may then be necessary to counteract side-effects. Manic depressives will be on a more or less constant regime of anti-depressants, or mood stabilizers.

"Two-thirds of our patients are mentally ill, and the majority are schizophrenic," Dr Hamilton said. "Most of them need, and get, some form of medication."

David, a manic depressive driven to repeated acts of arson, appears to have benefited from more drastic treatment, electroconvulsive therapy. After several ECT treatments over the past year, he is likely to be released within a year.

The average patient stays at Broadmoor for five years before transfer to an ordinary psychiatric hospital. Thereafter, 25 per cent are released within six months, 50 per cent within a year, and 80 per cent within two years.

Release, of course, is at the back of every patient's mind. It is also Broadmoor's biggest frustration.

"In all special hospitals about one in

Women deacons ruling may lead to more conversions

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Disquiet in high church circles at the direction in which the Church of England is moving is likely to surface today when the General Synod meets to give final approval to a measure for the ordination of women deacons.

This is seen by Anglo-Catholics in the synod as one more instance of the church going back on its own tradition, which is the reason usually given for an increasing number of them leaving to become Roman Catholics or Orthodox.

The outcome of today's debate is fairly predictable, as opinion in the diocesan synods is overwhelmingly in favour of the women deacons measure. Nevertheless the occasion is identified by Anglo-Catholic leaders as one of several aspects of the church's present programme likely to lead to further resignations.

The decision last year to proceed with legislation for the ordination of women priests was another, this summer's "general election" for a new synod, and the vote due in November over the acceptance of women priests ordained abroad, are also mentioned as "breaking points" for some.

At the end of this week's meeting, on Friday, the synod will be dissolved and the process will begin of electing a new membership for a further five years.

Hitherto the Anglo-Catholic group has had sufficient strength in the synod to block at

least some of the moves it objects to when the point comes at which a two-thirds majority is required.

The Movement for the Ordination of Women will be canvassing vigorously to increase its support in the coming elections, and Anglo-Catholic sources suggest that if the new synod is significantly more in favour of women priests, then some lay people and clergy, said to be "wobbling", may go over to Rome.

The numbers concerned are not large. Their significance comes from their being part of the Church of England's core of members familiar with its inner working and, for instance, often personally acquainted with its leaders.

There has always been traffic between the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, at the level of ordinary clergy and lay people.

The meeting this week is in the nature of a clearing-house of unfinished business prior to the dissolution, although unlike Parliament synods may hand on business from one to another.

It will still have time to express a view on the Sunday opening of shops, however, which will be debated tomorrow, and on in vitro fertilization on Thursday.

After the morning's business on Friday the synod will adjourn to St Margaret's, Westminster, for a service of Holy Communion.



Prince Andrew with Mrs Shelly Peterson, wife of the Premier of Ontario, on a boat tour in Peterborough, Ontario.

Farmers jeer Hawke at tax summit

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

More than 20,000 farmers from across Australia protested in the capital and followed marches by farmers last week in Adelaide (17,000), Perth (18,000) and Melbourne (30,000). Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, received a rowdy reception yesterday. They booed and hissed as delegates arrived.

The protest outside Parliament House was the largest seen in the capital and followed marches by farmers last week in Adelaide (17,000), Perth (18,000) and Melbourne (30,000). Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, received a rowdy reception yesterday. They booed and hissed as delegates arrived.

The farmers, as well as objecting to the provisions of the third tax option contained in the Government's White Paper, particularly the capital gains section, are also angry over a number of state and federal taxes and imposts which they say are bankrupting them. Inside Parliament things were not going much better.

Namibia locked in economic decline

Legacy of debt and dependence

In the second of two articles on Namibia, the South African-controlled territory, Michael Hornsby analyses its deteriorating economy.

A heavy burden of debt, and economic dependence on South Africa, which other forms of international aid are unlikely ever wholly to replace, will be the unavoidable inheritance of whatever government emerges in Windhoek at the end of Namibia's long and winding road towards internationally recognized independence.

Of the 1984-85 budget of 1,170 million rand (\$470 million), 318 million rand was financed with a direct grant from South Africa and a further 180 million rand with loans guaranteed by South Africa. Pretoria also subsidizes the Namibian railway network outside the budget to the tune of 27 million rand.

The decline in the Namibian economy has been dramatic since the late 1970s when the territory was still able to generate close to 90 per cent of its financial needs. In all but one of the last six years real economic growth rates have been negative.

Drought, worldwide recession, political uncertainty, a prolonged guerrilla war and, black nationalists would argue, "plunder" of the territory's resources by South African and foreign interests, have all contributed to six years of almost unbroken economic decline in a potentially prosperous country.

Diamond mining, for years Namibia's biggest single source

of revenue and export earnings, is controlled by Consolidated Diamond Mines, a subsidiary of De Beers of South Africa, which exploits a vast concession along the Atlantic coast of the Namib Desert, where diamonds, washed down millennia ago by the Orange River are found on the seabed.

From a peak of two million carats in 1977, production has fallen steadily to 930,183 carats last year, reducing Consolidated Diamond Mines' contribution to Namibia's revenue from 50 per cent to 12 per cent. Demand for gem-quality stones, more than 90 per cent of Namibia's output, has certainly been badly hit by the recession.

There are accusations, however, that Consolidated Diamond Mines "over-mined" its

inquiry in Windhoek, but a clear answer is unlikely.

Rossing, the giant uranium mine near Swakopmund which is a subsidiary of the London-based Rio Tinto-Zinc group, has a good reputation locally despite its controversial defiance of a United Nations decree that foreign companies should not exploit Namibia's resources before independence.

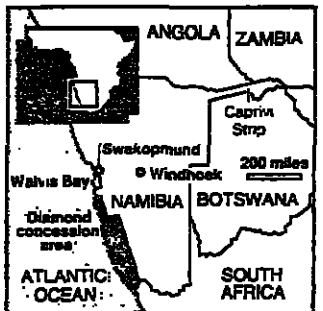
The mine injects about 150 million rand into the local economy annually. It began paying tax on a significant scale for the first time last year and may soon overtake Consolidated Diamond Mines as a source of revenue. The outlook for the uranium market is uncertain, however.

The potentially lucrative fishing industry is admitted even by white officials in Windhoek to be "an absolute disaster". Gross over-fishing has depleted stocks.

Namibia, because of its unrecognized legal status, is unable to protect its fishery resources by claiming a 200-mile exclusive economic zone like other coastal countries. Even after independence, South Africa has made it clear that it intends to retain control of Walvis Bay, Namibia's only deep-water port, the centre of its fishing industry and the conduit for much of its trade.

Pretoria has a case of sorts. Walvis Bay and 12 tiny offshore islands were annexed by Britain and made part of Cape Colony before Namibia became a German protectorate in 1884.

Concluded



£45m ticket machines for Tube

By Robin Young

Westinghouse Cubic, the automatic fare collection specialist, company jointly owned by Hawker Siddeley Group and Cubic Corporation, has won a £45 million contract for new ticket machines and booking office machinery on the London Underground.

The company is to supply 900 self-service machines of two types, both accepting coins of most denominations and one also able to accept and give change from a £5 note.

All but the quietest stations will have machines issuing tickets to the 10 most popular fare sectors from each station. More sophisticated machines at busy stations will issue a complete range of tickets to all Underground stations and selected British Railway stations at the press of a destination button.

The machines will all be wall-mounted so that they can be serviced and emptied in safety from the rear. Ticket offices now in the centre of the booking hall will be replaced by wall offices.

Stations in central London are later to be supplied with automatic gates, while outer stations will be open with no regular ticket barrier staff.



Mr Owen Kelly, the new Commissioner of the City of London Police, who took up the post yesterday. He succeeds Mr Peter Marshall, who has retired. Mr Kelly, aged 53, joined the City force three years ago from the Metropolitan Police.

Court costs reforms opposed

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

A change proposed in the administration of court costs will cause "considerable injustice" to the public, according to practitioners in the field.

The change has been suggested by the Lord Chancellor's department in a consultation document. Criticism of it comes from the Association of Law Costs Draftsmen.

Mr Peter Lomas, the association's chairman, told *The Times*: "Instead of district registrars dealing with taxation of costs in district registries, the Lord Chancellor's Office says this should be done by Civil Service clerks."

"We consider this a retrograde step for all litigants in district registries in the provinces. Clerks in district registries have no experience in handling litigation. District registrars are solicitors."

When it comes to assessment, Mr Lomas says, a solicitor knows what a reasonable time spent on a case by another solicitor and barrister. "A Civil Service clerk is going to decide on how much costs a person has to pay."

Law costs draftsmen, who say they have to reply to the document by Friday, are instructed by solicitors who act for the paying and receiving litigants. They work out how much a case ought to cost then attend court to argue it.

The taxation would be done by a principal or senior executive officer of the court service, according to the memorandum from the Lord Chancellor's department.

Mr Eileen Turner, an assistant secretary of the Civil and Public Services' Association in the Lord Chancellor's department, said the job did not need the skill of a solicitor because there were scales of costs in the court process, expressed in terms of maxima and minima.

Civil Servants had been doing a similar job in the crown court for years. The association was pressing for work to be taken off the shoulders of district registrars.

Tax fraud man defied customs eight times

A front man in a multi-million pound tax fraud who fled to Spain to avoid the police returned to Britain on eight separate occasions since 1981, using his own name and passport, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Stephen Rich, aged 40, was arrested in August at a London nightclub after a tip-off. Rich yesterday admitted he was knowingly concerned in the fraudulent evasion of VAT payments totalling £5½ million

and was jailed for two years. Sentencing him, judge Pigot, QC, the Common Sergeant, said he was "somewhat surprised" that the maximum sentence the charges Rich admitted, brought under the Finance Act, was only two years.

A spokesman for Customs and Excise said after the hearing that with millions of people going through passport control it was impossible to apprehend every person wanted for questioning.

Parties over for chimps

Chimpanzee tea parties are being phased out at Britain's zoos because the chimps are so busy mimicking humans that they have no desire to mate, according to zoo experts.

The effect on the animals' birth rate has been so great that many zoos have stopped the parties, which were a standard feature 10 years ago.

Only a handful of zoos still hold the tea parties according to

the National Zoo Federation, which represents 50 of Britain's leading zoos, including London Zoo.

The federation launched a zoo month yesterday, aimed at attracting visitors. It will include a national poll to find out people's favourite and least favourite zoo animals and conservation work will be highlighted.

BRITISH COAL.

THE RIGHT CHEMISTRY FOR ICI

ICI have announced the UK's largest industrial conversion to coal at its Wilton plant — a £43 million investment. At the heart of this complex are water tube boilers which will be fired by pulverised coal. The plant will burn about 500,000 tonnes of coal a year. This will be delivered by the merry-go-round system of continuously moving trains, loading and unloading on the move, each transporting 1000 tonnes.

Herman Scopes, Director, ICI Petrochemical and Plastics Division, says: 'We at ICI believe conversion to coal is important if we are to improve our competitive position in both national and international markets.'

What makes sense for companies like ICI, Express Dairy, John Smith's and British Aerospace also makes sense for any other company that wants to improve its competitive edge.

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Real help with conversion costs.

There's a Government Grant Scheme to help companies who want to convert to coal. This, with the backing of European loans, creates a really attractive financial package.

A final word from Malcolm Edwards, Commercial Director of the NCB: 'We believe British coal can save energy costs for your company. Let us talk — we can do good business together.'

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THERE'S NEVER BEEN A BETTER TIME TO CONVERT TO BRITISH COAL.

South Africa disciplinary hearing

Two doctors face misconduct charges over Biko death

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Two South African doctors who treated Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, the week before he died eight years ago in security police detention, appeared yesterday before a medical disciplinary hearing in Pretoria charged with disgraceful or improper conduct.

Biko died on September 12, 1977, from a brain injury which a subsequent inquest found probably had been sustained during "a scuffle" between the prisoner and his interrogators. Widely regarded as one of the more grotesque miscarriages of South African justice.

In 1980 the South African Medical and Dental Council decided that there was no prima facie evidence of misconduct by Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker, two district surgeons in Port Elizabeth who were called in by the police to check Mr Biko's condition and who admitted at the inquest that they had subordinated the interests of their patient to those of the police.

Last January, however, the

Pretoria Supreme Court ordered the medical and dental council to reopen the case in response to an application by six doctors. These doctors argued that the reputation of the South African medical profession had been sullied by the behaviour of Dr Lang and Dr Tucker and the



Steve Biko: Died in police detention.

council's failure to take action against them.

Among the charges against the two doctors are that they failed to report various injuries suffered by Biko, ignored evidence of brain damage, and raised no objection to his being transported naked in mid-winter in the back of a police van 600 miles from Port Elizabeth to a prison hospital in Pretoria.

The case is seen as having a wider importance than the behaviour of the two doctors involved. Those pursuing it hope it will lead to more access by independent doctors to security police detainees. District surgeons are state employees, and one of the doctors in the Biko case admitted he was afraid to override the decision of a security police officer.

HARARE - Mr John Pokela, chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress since 1981, has died here (Reuter reports). A former teacher, he had spent 13 years imprisoned on Robben Island by the South African authorities.

Long delays as blacks vote in Zimbabwe

From Jan Raath Harare

Thousands of black Zimbabweans went to the polls yesterday on the first of two days of voting by the 2.9 million electorate for 80 seats in the 100-seat house of Assembly.

Voting for the other 20 seats, reserved for whites, took place on Thursday, with a dramatic victory for Mr Ian Smith, former prime minister of Rhodesia.

From early yesterday, long, orderly queues grew outside polling stations throughout the country. There was none of the singing, chanting and general rowdy politicking that characterized elections in 1980, when Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of Zanu (PF) won 57 of the 80 seats.

In some places yesterday it was taking people up to 15 minutes to cast their ballot. The cause was the decision to allow people to vote if they were not on voter's rolls. Each polling station has a "supplementary" roll on which people may register immediately before casting their ballot.

The process was time-consuming and complicated when officials ran out of documents, or were involved in arguments.

Mr Mugabe cast his vote in the constituency of Highfield. Mr Nkomo cast his vote in the constituency of Magwegwe in Bulawayo.



Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, at a Harare rally, when he attacked whites who voted for Mr Ian Smith.

Bank's £446m landmark

HONG KONG - The first phase of the HK\$5 billion (about £446 million) new headquarters building of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was completed here yesterday (Charles Kneivitt writes).

The staff of 3,500 initially will be moving in over the next

21 weeks. Designed by the British architect, Mr Norman Foster, who received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1983, and built by the John Luk/Wimpey joint venture, the 1 million sq ft skyscraper is a new landmark on the central Hong Kong skyline.

Unions call general strike over Peres anti-inflation policy

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel's Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, yesterday rammed through a package of emergency measures designed to bring inflation down to single monthly figures by September. The programme is to be implemented through administrative orders.

The most immediate effect of the proposals was to provoke a 24-hour general warning strike, called for today by the Histadrut trade union federation.

The main elements of the plan, which was accepted in toto at the end of an all-night Cabinet session, are: devaluation of the shekel by 18.8 per cent, to a level of \$1=1,500 shekels, which is to remain unchanged for the next three months; the dismissal of 3 per cent of the public sector workforce; a 12 per cent cut in real wages to be achieved by freezing wages for the next three months while raising prices by up to 25 per cent; and a \$750 million (£570 million) cut in the budget.

The price rises will take effect immediately, preventing a rush on basic commodities.

Mr Peres went into the Cabinet meeting on Sunday determined to win approval for the plan. If it were not accepted in its entirety, he reportedly said he would resign.

There followed 20 hours of sometimes heated debate as the ministers squabbled over the

\$750 million Mr Peres wanted to cut from the budget.

Fifteen ministers eventually opposed the plan and seven, all members of the Likud, opposed it. Two ministers abstained, including the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, who is Mr Peres's main rival in the Labour party and who, according to some experts, has made more effective action impossible by refusing to countenance a significant cut in the defence budget.

Professor Gur Ofer, an economist, said yesterday: "The economy will never get out of its present crisis as long as defence spending remains at its present level. He noted, like several other economists, that the \$750 million cut clearly represented the Government's deficit spending during the first three months of the current fiscal year, which began on April 1.

Mr Peres, however, while conceding that "there is a tough time ahead for all Israelis", maintained yesterday that the plan provided a chance of ending the inflationary crisis.

But the Histadrut's reaction has not been promising. Mr Chaim Haberfeld, a top official, said: "We cannot accept the fact that labour relations in this country are to be based on laws and decrees." If the Government showed no sign of backing down, strike action would continue.

Work on constitution begins

Peking to consult Hong Kong people

From Mary Lee, Peking

Peking yesterday promised Hong Kong Chinese that they would be fully consulted in the drafting of their basic law, or constitution.

The drafting committee held its first meeting yesterday, 12 years to the day before the colony reverts to China. Mr Ji Pengfei, outlined the timetable and said it would take four to five years to complete the "difficult and tremendous" task.

Between now and early 1988, the committee will investigate and gather opinions from the Hong Kong population. A proposal by several Hong Kong groups that a consultative body be established for this purpose was endorsed by Mr Ji. He said "I hope this can be set up at the earliest possible time."

A draft discussion document will then be given to Hong Kong's people, and their comments will be considered at the first review, scheduled for the end of 1988. The draft will be presented to the standing committee of the National People's Congress (Parliament) for examination.

The draft basic law will be published in Hong Kong. Mr Li Hou, secretary-general of the drafting committee, said that in 1989 "the committee will

further review the basic law in line with opinions from our society" (meaning mainland China).

The constitution will be submitted to parliament for approval in the first half of 1990.

Mr Ji said the basic law would be drawn up in accordance with article 31 of the Chinese constitution, which provides for the special administrative regions within China and the Sino-British declaration signed in December, as well as in consultation with the people of Hong Kong. "It will safeguard China's sovereignty and maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong."

Mr Ji added that during the drafting, "good, conscientious investigation has to be done, and full play will be given to democracy and solving problems through democratic consultation."

Three of the 59 members of the drafting committee missed the first meeting for health and work reasons, Mr Li said. The five-day session ends on Friday.

Among the 23 members appointed by China to represent Hong Kong are several people closely associated with the colony's government.

Belgian minister accused by football inquiry head

BRUSSELS (Reuter) - The chairman of a parliamentary inquiry into the European Cup football final disaster in which 38 people died yesterday accused the Interior Minister, Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and police of poor security planning.

In an interview on Belgian state radio, Mr Robert Collignon said Mr Nothomb would have to act to correct serious inefficiencies in the paramilitary gendarmerie in charge of policing the section of the Heysel stadium where the disaster occurred.

Mr Collignon's committee has held two weeks of public hearings on the events that led to Liverpool fans charging into a crowd of Juventus supporters, provoking the fatal crowd crush on May 29. It is due to complete its report by Saturday.

A member of the opposition Socialist Party, Mr Collignon

said it was "too easy" for Mr Nothomb to use the notion of local government autonomy to divert blame for security failures onto Brussels city council, which owns the stadium.

He said a security unit within Mr Nothomb's ministry was "more formal than real", and that there was evidence of serious defects in the gendarmerie's security planning.

The sale of black market tickets was a contributory factor in the disaster, he said. Z-block in the terraces, full of Italians, was supposed to have been reserved for Belgians, as only a flimsy security barrier separated it from Liverpool fans.

He said the European Football Union (UEFA) had sought to minimise its responsibility in the affair, and that there were doubts about the security facilities of the stadium.

Erratic performance by British bridge teams

From a Bridge Correspondent, Salsomaggiore

With seven matches to play in both the Open and Women's series of the 37th European Bridge Championships both British teams are still in contention in spite of erratic performances.

The women who arrived as firm favourites were rapidly disappearing from the scene after four successive defeats. In round seven they met the present leaders, France, and relying on their four world champions, Sally Horton and Sandra Landy, Nicola Smith and Pat Davies, they played their first good match since the opening day to defeat the leaders 22-8. It seemed that this was the time to put maximum pressure on the opposition by playing at full strength.

Surprisingly the third pair was played for the succeeding match and a 21-4 win represented the loss of four valuable points. The third pair

were certainly no worse than their opponents, but the top two pairs would be expected to be distinctly better.

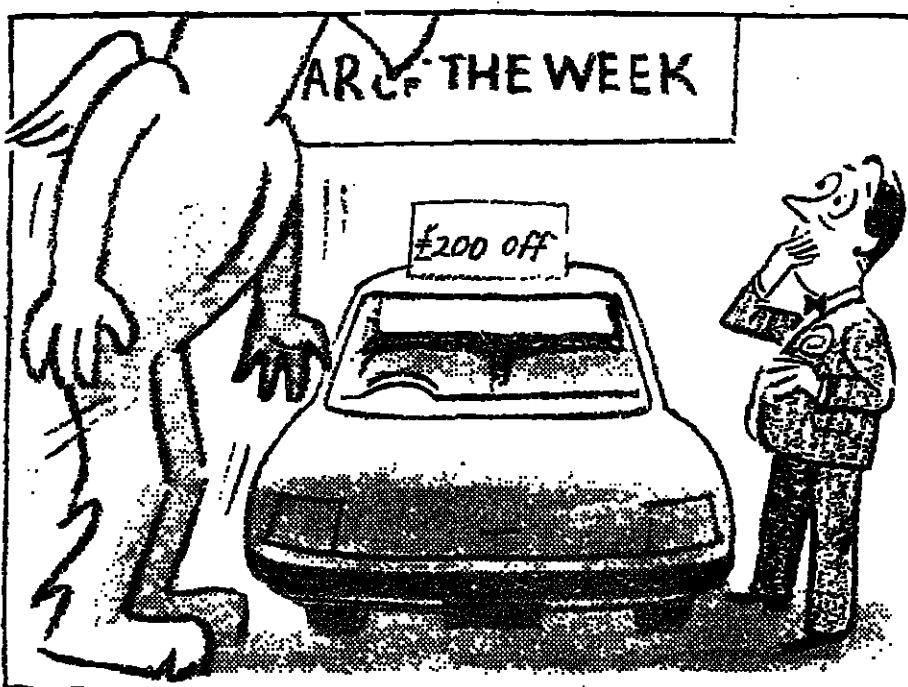
The leading teams after round eight are: France 144; Sweden 143; Italy 142; Netherlands 140; Germany 136; Britain 131; Poland 120. The British men could regard the 15-15 draw against Belgium as a disappointment but their performance was disappointing. Their 16-14 win against Denmark later was, however, a well-earned win and though they remain in fifth place they are almost a complete match behind the second placed teams. The most that a team can score in one match is 25 victory points. After round 14 these are the leaders: France 262; Israel 261; Austria 252; Netherlands 250; Britain 239; Poland 230; Denmark 225.

One good day could put the British in close contention.

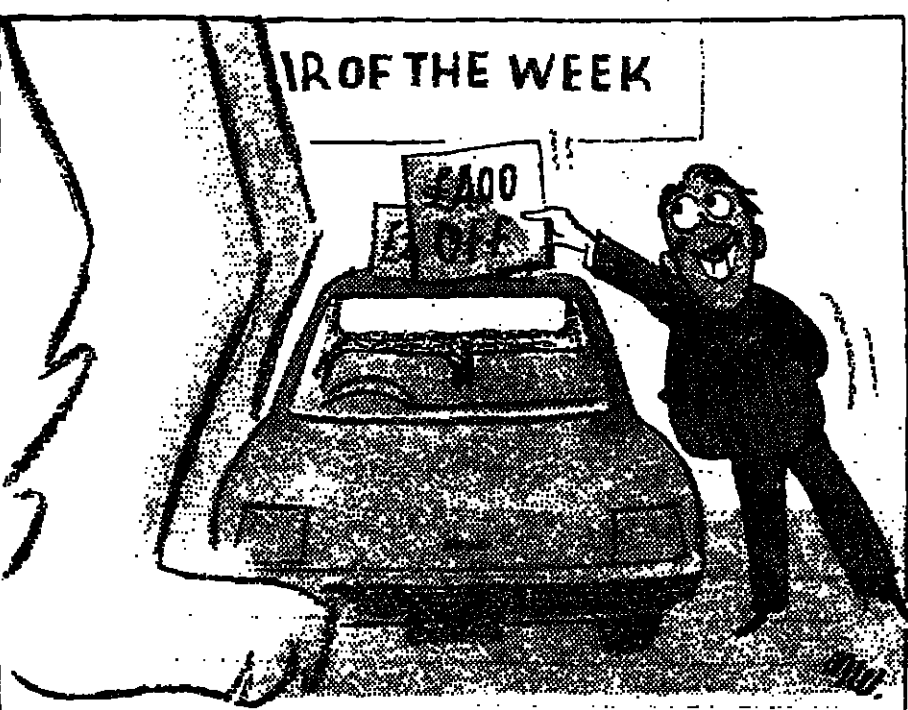
THE MIDLAND PERSONAL LOAN. IT PAYS TO TAKE IT SHOPPING WITH YOU.



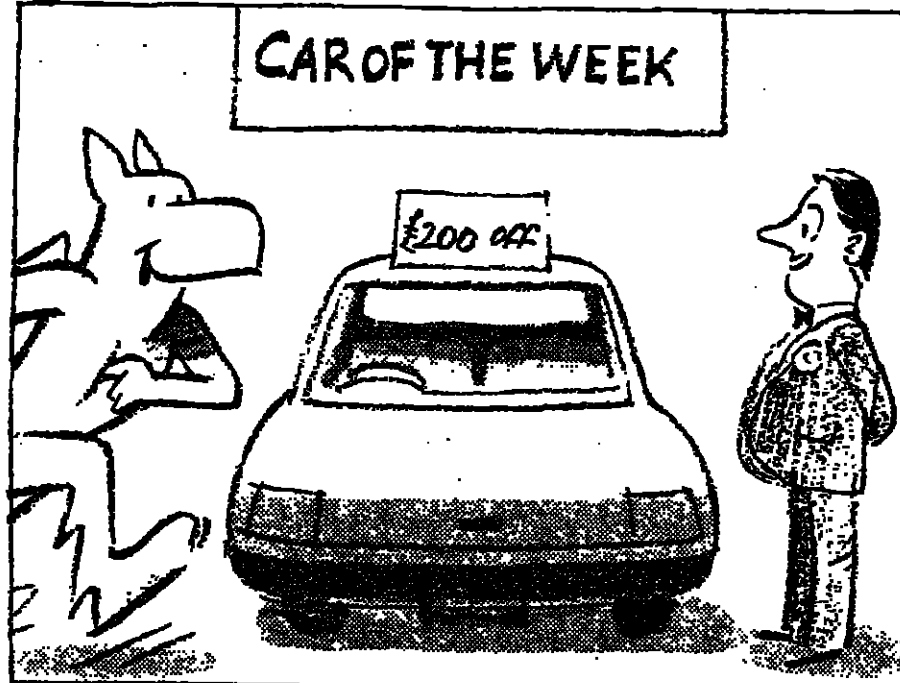
ARRANGE IT WITH US BEFORE YOU GO SHOPPING THEN WITH THE MONEY IN YOUR ACCOUNT...



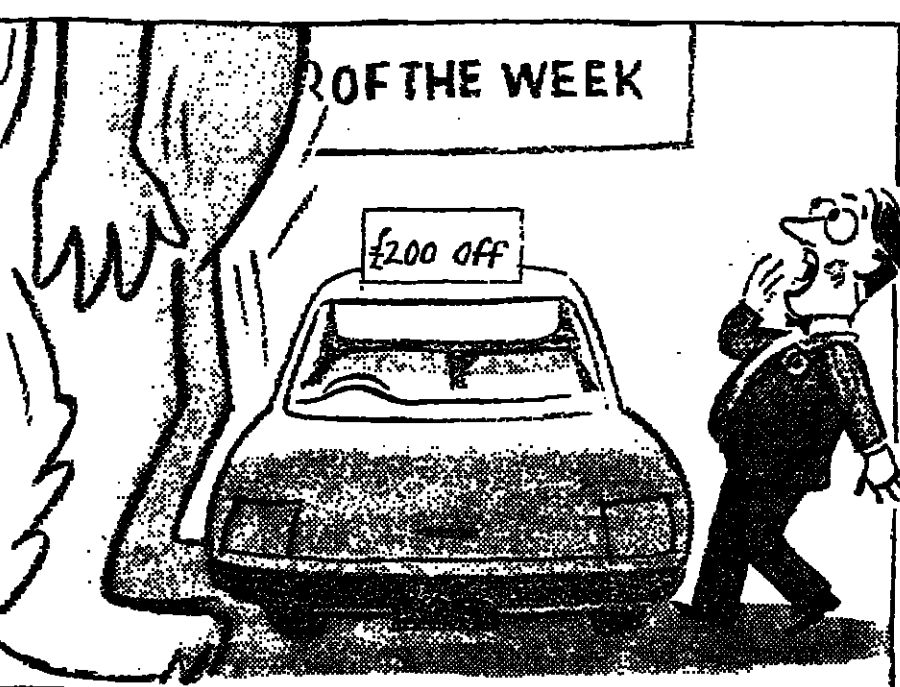
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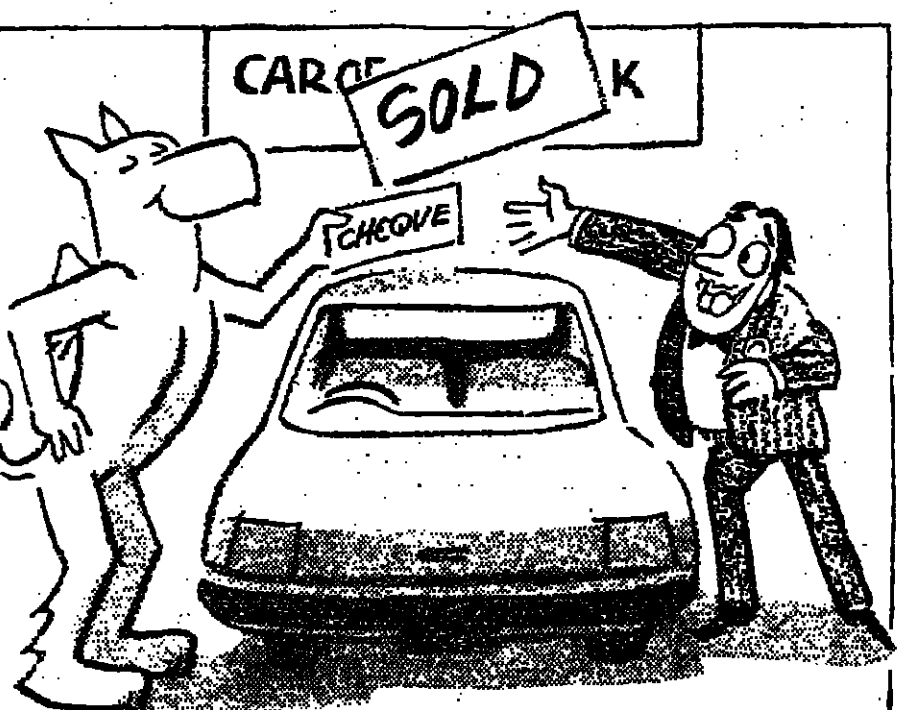
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General Peres policy

Jerusalem

Mr Peres wanted to cut the defence budget. Ministers eventually agreed to the plan and seven, all of the Likud, opposed the plan. The Defence Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, who is Mr Peres's rival in the Labour Party, according to reports, has made more action impossible by countenance a cut in the defence

Our Offer, an aid, said yesterday: "The will never get out of it crisis as long as the remains at its level. He noted, like her economists, that the Government's policy during the first days of the current crisis, which began on

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said the basic law drawn up in accord- article 31 of the constitution, which or the special ad- regions within the Sino-British signed in December, in consultation with of Hong Kong. "It and China's govern- maintain prosperity in Hong Kong."

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Poles angry at rise in meat prices but show little sign of unrest

Warsaw (AP) - The Polish Government raised meat prices by 10 to 15 per cent yesterday but there were no immediate signs of worker unrest. The banned Solidarity trade union had called on workers to strike for one hour to protest against the price rises.

Shoppers interviewed at Warsaw meat stores expressed anger at the price increases but said they doubted there would be any large-scale protests.

There was no increased police presence during the morning shifts outside major Warsaw factories or at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk.

But Mr Lech Walesa said yesterday that workers at the shipyard had expressed their opposition to the increases during the day but he stopped short of saying whether they had honoured the strike call. "I can say that I'm very satisfied with the shipyard workers' attitude and that now I'm absolutely sure about the victory of the ideals in August 1980," he said.

Solidarity sources in Gdansk reported that many workers at the shipyard had stopped working or walked away from their posts for one hour. There was also a report of scattered work stoppages at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw.

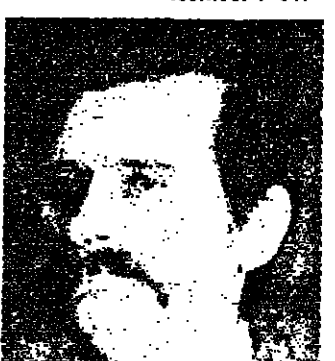
Neither report could be confirmed independently - a spokesman at the shipyard said there had been no stoppages.

"Everything is all right," the spokesman said. "There are no stoppages. Nothing disturbed work today except for the visit of a Chinese delegation headed by the vice-Mayor of Shanghai."

Officials of the Government-backed trade unions at a car factory in Warsaw and at the Warsaw steel mill said it was a "normal day" at the factories.

Mr Henryk Jankowski, a Gdansk priest and an adviser to Mr Lech Walesa, said "several dozen" pensioners had begun a hunger strike in a Gdansk church to protest against the price increases.

Strike appeals by Solidarity met with only sporadic success since the Government suspended the union and imposed martial law in December 1981.



Mr Walesa: Satisfied with shipyard response.

In an address in Gdansk on Sunday Mr Walesa said workers "have the right to protest" against the price rises but he avoided directly endorsing the strike saying it was not in the Solidarity movement's interest that he be arrested.

Mr Walesa is under investigation for illegal union activities and has been told by a prosecutor that he risks prosecution if he continues making anti-Government statements.

The meat-price rises are the final instalment of a three-stage plan announced by the Government in February that has raised the cost of most food-stuffs.

Attempts to increase meat prices have traditionally stirred up unrest in Poland, sometimes, as in December, 1970, with bloody results.

Meat is heavily subsidized and will always have to be, despite the occasional rusey forecast. The vast majority of farms in Poland are in private hands and to persuade farmers to part with their livestock, fair prices have to be offered by the state.

More, the authorities have to make it worthwhile for the peasant farmers to continue breeding livestock and that means making more tractors available, more petrol and more fertilizer.

Take away meat, or make it inaccessible through high prices, and the Polish diet collapses.



Police inspecting the Madrid offices of British Airways and TWA yesterday after a bomb killed a woman and injured at least 20. It has been linked to the Beirut hostage crisis.

Iraq bombs Kurds in renewed raids

By Our Foreign Staff

Iraq yesterday resumed its air raids on civilian targets in Iran, killing at least one person and injuring 10 in a Kurdish refugee camp at Zivah, according to Iranian reports.

The attack was the first since President Saddam Hussein declared a unilateral moratorium on June 14. At the same time, Iraq claimed its planes had hit a large naval target.

Zivah camp, in which 140 were reported killed by Iraqi air raids on June 9, is only 15 miles from the Iraqi border. It is used largely by Kurdish refugees fleeing operations by the Baghdad government against Kurds in northern Iraq.

Iraq has reacted by warning that it will retaliate in strength.

Curfew widened in Gujarat to halt acid bomb rioters

From Richard Ford Delhi

An indefinite curfew has been imposed in parts of three cities in Gujarat as bombing and rioting continue to plague the state.

The effects of four months of violence followed by curfew restrictions are severely hitting the economy of the state, considered one of India's most prosperous.

After two days of trouble the state authorities last night imposed an indefinite curfew on parts of Jamnagar, Baroda and Surat and extended until the end of the month the ban on assemblies of more than four people in the walled city of Ahmedabad.

Despite a dawn-todusk curfew in Ahmedabad there has been a number of stabbings, although the level of violence has declined. The Army is patrolling part of the city.

In Baroda a girl aged four died when her family home was set alight by burning rags and acid thrown at the building. Her death brings to 191 the number of people killed in the state's violence in the past four months. Elsewhere in the city police fired shots and tear gas to disperse rioters who hurled acid bombs at them.

A bomb exploded in the lavatory of the Gujarat Queen express train minutes after it left Anand station, while another bomb detonated outside a

Gandhi weeds out Sikh sympathizers

Delhi (AP). - Mr Rajiv Gandhi has appointed a new president of his governing Congress Party in Punjab state after dismissing three leaders accused of being close to Sikh terrorists.

Mr Rajinder Singh Sparrow was named the new Punjab party chief after Mr Gandhi ordered Mr Santokh Singh Randhawa to resign. Also dismissed were Mr Satnam Singh Bajwa, party president in Gurdaspur district, bordering Pakistan and his son, Mr Partap Singh Bajwa, president of the state's party youth wing.

But in a fresh conciliatory gesture yesterday the Government ordered the release of 200 Sikh prisoners in Punjab.

cinema. No one was reported injured.

In Surat widespread arson and violence erupted as student demonstrators defied a limited curfew. A primary school was broken into and furniture set alight while police came under stone and acid bomb attacks.

Mr Mahendra Parel, president of the Ahmedabad textile mills association, said the mills faced serious problems because of lack of resources and "liquidity" difficulties. The closure of the clearing house of the reserve bank for 30 days has virtually halted trading.

44 blasts as Corsica truce announced

From Diana Geddes, Paris

In typical by spectacular style, four masked militants of the illegal Corsican National Liberation Front announced a truce in its terrorist activities yesterday, just as 44 bomb attacks were being carried out in Corsica by other members of the separatist organization.

No one was injured in the explosions, which took place in 14 towns and villages during the night. The prime targets were police stations, banks, shops and unoccupied private property.

At the clandestine press conference with seven specially selected journalists at 3am in a car park underneath the main law courts in Marseilles, the militants said that the front had decided to "suspend its military activities" because it wanted to try to achieve "a political solution" for the island.

"We have the strength and the organizational capacity necessary to ensure that this suspension is respected, but we will make use of the same strength and the same organizational capacities if the Government persists in its policy of negation of national rights," a front spokesman said.

In addition, the organization reserved the right to break the truce and "to riposte in the case of provocation, repression or

Dong Dok with other civil servants from various ministries. A month later he was sent to Viengsay for "re-education". No reason has ever been given for his continuing detention and there are no signs that he will soon be released.

There are believed to be some 15 to 20 of these re-education camps still being run

Laos Khamtan Kanhalikham

By Caroline Moorehead

A former director of meteorology in the Ministry of Public Works has now spent ten years in the re-education camps of north-east Laos. Khamtan Kanhalikham, a married man in his middle fifties, and father of seven children, is one of an estimated 6,000 to 7,000 people, many of them officials and civil servants of the former administration, still held without charge or trial.

After the Revolutionary People's Republic of Laos took control in 1975 Khamtan Kanhalikham was instructed to attend a political seminar at



today, usually in remote parts of the Laotian countryside. Those detained are frequently assigned to heavy labour, like the building of roads, under strict surveillance. They are said to work in groups of five to 60 people and are escorted under guard

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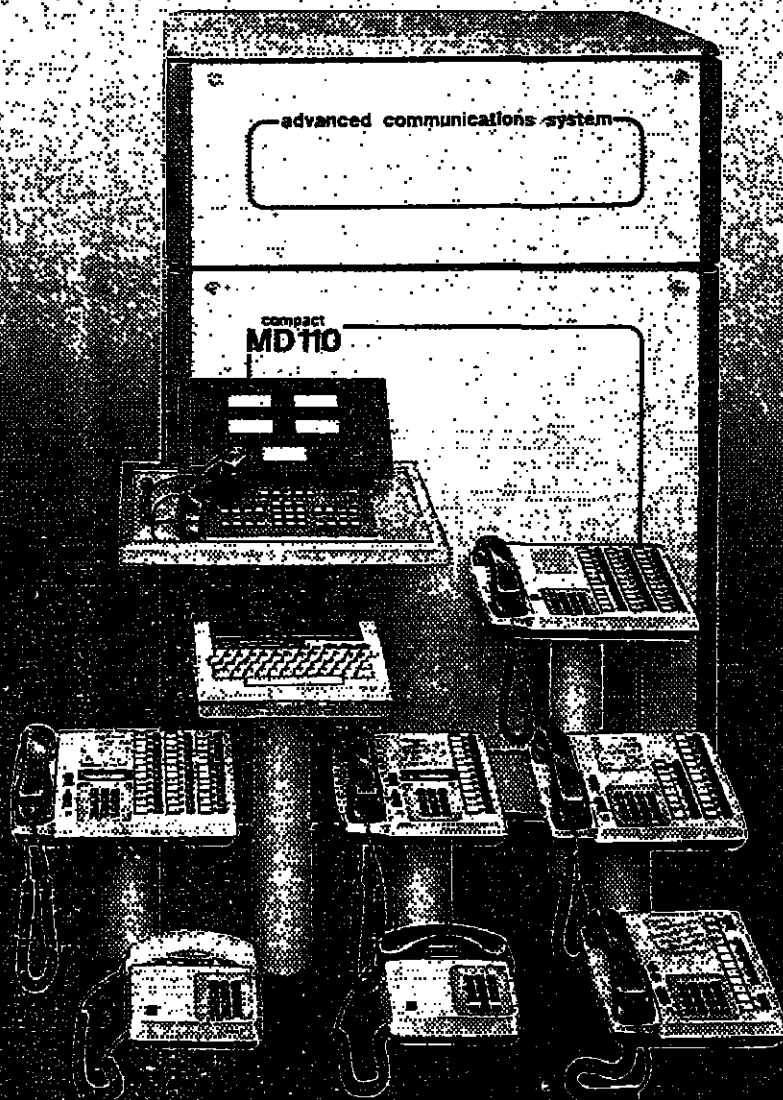
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Ten held by Islamic Jihad could face months more captivity

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

While Shia Muslim leaders in Lebanon waited yesterday for Israel to pay the price of the American hostages' release in Beirut by fleeing 735 Lebanese prisoners held without trial inside Israel, American and French diplomats in Beirut and Damascus were attempting the far more difficult task of securing the release of the 12 US, French and British citizens still held in Lebanon by the secretive Islamic Jihad movement.

Despite even Syrian efforts to persuade extremist Shia Muslim leaders to free the 12 - whose captors want to exchange them for 17 Shia Muslims imprisoned in Kuwait for bombing the US and French embassies there - there still seems little hope of their early release. Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim Amal leader in Beirut, says that two of them, M Michel Seurat, a French researcher, and M Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a French journalist, have been handed over to his movement by their kidnappers already as part of the agreement that freed the 39 Americans on Sunday. But the remaining 10 seem destined to spend further weeks, perhaps even months, in captivity.

The Americans had been hoping for a package deal, including their seven missing citizens with the 39 Americans hijacked last month on the TWA jet but the situation has been further complicated by the growing friendship between

Collet, the British freelance writer who was kidnapped south of Beirut on March 25 this year. A tape recording of his voice, in which he assured his family that he was alive and eating regularly, was delivered to the United Nations in New York and subsequently played on yesterday's TV-am news in Britain.

Yet it is still unclear whether his captors wish to include him among the prisoners held for the men imprisoned in Kuwait. No British interests were attacked in Kuwait and the British Government has no standing in the affair.

In the meantime, Mr Berri has been privately reassuring his supporters in the Amal movement that Israel will indeed be releasing the 735 captives it holds at the Atlit prison camp. The Hezbollah (Party of God) hijackers of the TWA jet were told that these men would be released in batches of 30 or 50 at a time.

More interestingly, the Hezbollah were also told that this information had been personally given to President Assad of Syria by President Reagan. Indeed, in their press statement read out at Beirut airport on Sunday, the hijackers said that they decided to free the American hostages "after pledges and guarantees sponsored (sic) by President Hafez Assad that the Atlit prisoners will be freed, especially the one (sic) made by the American President to President Assad".

Loser and winner in the Kremlin shuffle



Mr Romanov, left, dismissed from the Politburo to make way for Mr Shevardnadze, right, a Gorbachov ally.

A star falls in a sea of rumours

The fall of Grigory Romanov confirms that Leningrad - as Grigory Zinoviev, Sergei Kirov and Andrei Zhdanov found before him - is fatally flawed as a power base to bid for supreme power in the Kremlin (Richard Owen writes). But it is also due to his reputation for crudeness, his lack of political skill compared to Mikhail Gorbachov, and his growing "health" problems, largely a euphemism for a life of stress.

Mr Romanov, had been in the Politburo since 1976, and held the powerful position of Secretary for the Defence Industries. He was brought to Moscow by Yuri Andropov after 13 successful years as party leader in Leningrad, where he combined a harsh approach to dissident thinking with a good economic track record, especially in engineering, his own field.

Mr Romanov built Leningrad into a strong industrial region, creating "amalgamations" to overcome the gap between research and production.

When Andropov came to power he presented Mr Gorbachov and Mr Romanov - at that time 52 and 60 respectively - as his youthful heirs. As late as October last year, under Chenchenko, Mr Romanov appeared to be in the ascendancy at a time when Mr Gorbachov was temporarily slipping politically.

But anti-Romanov rumours, which had circulated even in Brezhnev's time, strengthened earlier this year, and he was outmanoeuvred by Mr Gorbachov in the struggle for power which followed Chernomir's death in March.

Among the rumours were that he had borrowed priceless china from Leningrad's Hermitage Museum for a family wedding and smashed it, thus damaging his reputation. In October 1984, intended to patch up the quarrel in the Finnish Communist Party, he had been incoherent, and more recently that he had taken his private yacht and had strayed out of Soviet waters.

Reports that Mr Romanov was in disgrace strengthened when Mr Gorbachov deliberately chose Leningrad for his second "walkabout" in May and Mr Romanov did not appear. Officially he was said to be on holiday at Pitsunda, on the Black Sea.

Georgia's skilful survivor

The promotion of Eduard Shevardnadze gives Mr Mikhail Gorbachov a Politburo ally with a reputation for combating corruption, endemic in his native Georgia, and for carrying through economic experiments based on initiative and decentralization.

Mr Shevardnadze, aged 57, counts as one of the younger members of the leadership. He joins Mr Geidar Aliyev and Mr Dinnukhamed Kunayev as one of the representatives of the minority nationalities in the Kremlin.

He began his career in the Komsomol at Kuaisi, in Georgia, in the 1940s and 1950s before moving up the party ladder in Tbilisi.

As Georgian Interior Minister from 1965 Mr Shevardnadze gained first hand knowledge of high-level corruption, and in 1972 he was made party leader (First Secretary) in the republic with the specific task of putting Georgia's house in order. One of his first acts was to call senior Georgian officials to headquarters and strip them of their elaborate gold watches.

The anti-corruption campaign which followed has sometimes filtered - the Georgian "Mafia" is powerful, and the building of private villas continues - but Mr Shevardnadze has skillfully survived 13 years at the top in Tbilisi while remaining in favour in Moscow. He was made a candidate Politburo member in 1978.

Gold miners strike as employers impose rejected rise

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

About 20,000 of South Africa's 450,000 gold miners went on strike yesterday, scattered incidents of violence were reported from some mines.

The strike, which seemed likely to spread, coincided with the unilateral implementation by the Chamber of Mines, the employers' organization, of a wage rise earlier rejected as inadequate by the National Union of Mineworkers, the main Black union.

Gold is by far the most important sector of the mining industry, a vital pillar of the South African economy. It accounts for 46 per cent of foreign exchange earnings, 10 per cent of total tax revenue and directly contributes between eight and nine per cent of the gross domestic product.

The strikes broke out at three mines in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State owned by Gencor, the third biggest of South Africa's gold-mining houses. Together the three mines account for about 4.5 per cent of the country's gold output.

Some 560 blacks working at two other Gencor mines failed to meet an ultimatum to return to work yesterday morning, after a refusal by the workforce to go underground at the end of last week, and were dismissed.

A statement by the Gencor management said that "incidents of unrest occurred at some hostels with stones being thrown and windows broken and toilets damaged". Four kickers, it said, had also been "treated and dismissed".

The union not recognized in any of the mines where the strikes have occurred so far, which indicates a high level of militancy even among black miners who are not members of the union.

Starting tomorrow, the union is to hold strike ballots at the 18 mines or divisions of mines where it is recognized, most of them owned by the giant Anglo American Corporation. The ballots are expected to support a strike.

Planning chief goes in Havana shake-up

Havana (Reuters) - A senior Cuban minister, Senor Humberto Perez Gonzalez, has been dismissed in a government shake-up expected to lead to a more prominent role for President Fidel Castro's younger brother, Raul, and a change of Foreign Minister.

Senor (Perez, who headed the Central Planning Board for the past seven years, is the latest in a series of ministers replaced in the past few months and more changes are expected. He was replaced by the Construction Minister, Senor Lopez Moreno, described by Cuban sources as a young technocrat.

Russian expelled

Bern (AFP) - Switzerland has expelled a Soviet diplomat, a second secretary at the UN mission in Geneva, on charges of spying. The Federal Ministry said he had tried to obtain information about civil defence, protection against nuclear and chemical weapons.

Drug clampdown

Mexico City (AP) - A drug-trafficking network reaching into the United States has been uncovered and 27 people arrested, including police officials, the Attorney General's Office announced. Among those held was Hector Quintanilla Gonzalez, a former regional coordinator for the Government's anti-drug campaign.

Actor charged

Nashville, Tennessee (AP) - The actor Sean Penn was released on \$1,000 bail after being charged with assault and battery against two British journalists, seeking an interview for *The Sun*, who said the star of *The Falcon and the Snowman* attacked them with a rock.

Briton killed

Kampala (AP) - Russel Deerng-Martin, a British employee in Uganda of the US Agency for International Development, was killed in a road accident 30 miles east of here. Mr Deerng-Martin, aged 23, who came from Bath, was active in rally driving.

Students seized

Seoul (AFP) - Sixteen students rounded up in a police raid on nine universities at the weekend face jail on charges of illegal assembly. Police said they arrested a total of 66 students and seized anti-government leaflets, banners and petrol bombs.

Suicide threat

Hong Kong (Reuters) - Fourteen Chinese wives of Hong Kong fishermen have threatened to kill themselves if the Government carries out its intention to send them home as illegal immigrants. They live on wooden boats and are not allowed on shore.

Taipei gang

Taipei (Reuters) - Police say they have uncovered a gang of deal-mute muggers and are questioning three suspects in sign language. Victims of the gang were mostly people who had just withdrawn large sums from the bank.

Tidal waves

Colombo (Reuters) - Tidal waves on the south-west coast and a landslide killed 13 people in Sri Lanka over the weekend and made a least 800 people homeless.

What a liberty

Taipei (Reuters) - Taiwan will export plastic replicas of the Statue of Liberty to celebrate the New Year monument's 100th anniversary next year, the Board of Foreign Trade said. The replicas will stand 23ft tall and cost \$5,000.

US analyses hostages nightmare

How Reagan rode the storm

From Michael Binyon, Washington

"They're free!" The banner headlines, the champagne, the handshakes and embraces on the airport apron yesterday dominated America as it celebrated the end of an ordeal that held hostage the President, the Government and the nation for 17 humiliating days.

But with the return and debriefing of the 39 men, many of them now familiar faces as they stepped off the plane in West Germany, in convenient time for viewers to watch the end of The Hostage Show before bed, Washington has begun its own urgent assessment.

How can the seven other kidnapped Americans be rescued? What must be done to fight future acts of terrorism? Should that long-promised retaliatory strike now be launched, and against whom?

President Reagan vented his own grim feelings in characteristic terms before the microphone was switched for a nationwide address: "Boy, I'm glad I saw Rambo last night. Now I know what to do next time."

"Rambo" tells the tale of a Vietnam war veteran who returns to rescue American prisoners.

A moment later his speech said the same, if a little more formally: "Terrorists be on notice: We will fight back against you in Lebanon and elsewhere. We will fight back against your cowardly attacks and promises to retaliate against hijackers and kidnappers likely to have helped the captives in their ordeal.

There is still a good deal of uncertainty about Mr Alec

Even his blunder on Friday in talking about "things and murderers" which may have delayed the hostages' release was righted with the help of President Assad and the State Department's prompt restatement of policy towards Lebanon.

The Administration now claims victory: it did not give in to terrorists; it did not negotiate publicly with hijackers; it was not seen to put pressure on Israel.

But the Administration almost lost control. Once the hostage industry swung into action, Washington was caught between the plucers of pressure at home - the yellow ribbons, the weeping families, the network morning phone-ins to captors and captured in Beirut - and the dangerous dynamics of the situation in the Middle East.

The crisis has shown up, yet again, the vulnerability of the United States, the lack of a clear policy on terrorism, and the disadvantage of basing any crack anti-terrorist squad more than half a day from the likely scene of action.

Athens security wins Iata approval

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A preliminary survey of the fenced perimeter of Athens airport has begun as part of the measures the Greek Government has agreed to adopt in order to improve security there following the TWA hijacking.

The plan is to replace the present fence with a 6ft high wire-mesh enclosure along the eleven-mile periphery of the airfield and reinforce it with eight guard-towers. In the meantime the frequency of police patrols in armoured vehicles has been increased. Other measures taken include the installation of television cameras to keep the transit lounge under better surveillance.

A survey team from the International Air Transport Association which spent five days there to inspect these

precautions, reported to its headquarters in Montreal that security at the Airport "has been raised to fully acceptable international standards" since the hijacking.

The Greek Government had hoped that after this report the United States Government would stop discouraging American travellers from using the airport. There have been about 15,000 cancellations of bookings in Greece by American tourists since the hijacking.

It is possible, however, that the US Government is waiting until five FBI investigators, who visited Athens to establish how the hijackers smuggled their weapons on board, make their report.

The FBI team was given access to the statement made by Ali Abouk, the hijacker's accomplice who was arrested at the airport and was later exchanged for some of the Greek passengers.

The man claimed that a 9mm handgun had been hidden inside a fish sprayed with chemicals to prevent decay, and that grenades had been concealed in orange peels. He said that these objects had been wrapped in glass wool to blur the outline on the X-ray machine.

The Athens airport authorities said this method had been tried and disproved. Despite the glass wool the outline of the metal objects had been clear.

There was, however, no official explanation as to how the weapons were smuggled onto the aircraft. Claims by Greek officials that they were smuggled on board in Cairo before the plane took off for Athens, have prompted a strong Egyptian protest.

Papandreou relents on EEC meeting

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece intends to take part in the European inter-governmental conference which was decided on at the Milan summit, a spokesman announced yesterday.

Greece, with Britain and Denmark, although for different reasons, had strongly opposed the proposal.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, evidently reassured by the fact that the conference cannot abolish Athens's right of veto without its consent, has substantially softened his position.

He went so far as to assure the Greek Press that "although in the end we were left alone" the results of the summit were "fully satisfactory" for the Greek side.

Medical satellites plea

From Thomson Prentice, Budapest

An international meeting of doctors in Budapest yesterday called on the US and Russian governments to set up a space satellite network for the global tracking of disease and hunger.

The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War annual congress ended with an appeal to President Reagan and Mr Gorbachov to implement all forms of medical cooperation between the two countries.

"The techniques which have evolved from space exploration should be employed for improving health for all people, rather than the new arena for the arms race," the congress said.

It said the health satellite project would provide teaching to medical schools through the World Health Organization, offer health information to the public and be used as an early warning monitoring system for disease and famine.

The movement, representing 140,000 doctors in 40 countries has also called for a moratorium on nuclear test explosions pending a test ban treaty.

Cambridge Tripos results: History and education

HISTORICAL TRIPOS PART 1
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THE ARTS

Galleries

Comparative insights of the theme-show revival

Horses in Twentieth Century Art
Nicola Jacobs

Hands
Anne Berthoud

Nineteenth Century French Drawings
Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

Aspects of Post-Impressionism
Connaught Brown

British and French
Browse and Darby

Albert Marquet
Wildenstein

ter, as though there were no more to painting than what, in a Victorian, every-picture-tells-a-story sense, it is about.

But the tide seems to be turning. Last year Edinburgh's splendid new Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art opened with a wide-ranging and imaginatively challenging show called *Creation*, which brought together the responses of an eclectic selection of twentieth-century artists to nature in such a way as to make a number of points, not so much about the what of modern painting as about the how. You can find out a lot about a given artist by noting just how he paints a sunrise or a wave breaking or a nude woman and comparing it with how half-a-dozen other contemporaries go about the same task.

It must be with something of this thought in mind that two of our London galleries best known for their emphatically non-traditional attitudes have just come up with this kind of theme-show. Nicola Jacobs has *Horses in Twentieth Century Art* until August 31, and Anne Berthoud has *Hands* until July 27.

One of the great advantages of the horse as a subject for modern art must be that it can be reduced to a more hieroglyphic - literally, indeed, the London-Chinese artist Ying Yung Li in his last show clearly demonstrated how it is possible, purely visually, to "read" the Chinese sign for horse as what it represents.

In the artists included in Nicola Jacobs's show it seems to bring out a sometimes unexpectedly direct, representational streak, amounting in the sculptors almost to literalness. Barry Flanagan's life-size sculpture could almost be body-moulded (supposing you could physically take a body-mould from a live horse). Elizabeth Frink's miniature is crisply academic; Deborah Butterfield's lead sculpture is expressively depressive; and, interestingly enough, the strongest impression by far is left by a Henry

Moore from only last year, a horse immaculately smoothed and rounded and deprived of its lower legs which yet says "horse" immediately with every sinew of its being.

The drawings and paintings are even more of a mad mixture. Malcolm Morley produces a rather archaic, Trojan-looking horse; De Chirico has two mythological horses, one of them from the eightieth year of his life; there are simple, gorgeous horse drawings by Degas and the young Picasso, a decorative design by Braque, a flutty tangle of horses and humans by Picabia, a small, shadowy and magical painting by Christopher Le Brun, and many others in which the horse is the constant of the divergent styles and approaches can enlighteningly play.

Late Henry Moore crops up again in *Hands*, expectedly, since the 1979 series of etchings and lithographs *The Artist's Hand* has offered some of his most memorable new images of recent years. But there are other, less expected delights: Barbara Hepworth's cast of her own hand, for instance, which is fascinating even if hardly what one would normally regard as a Hepworth sculpture, and Glynn Williams's recent carving of a pair of hands in Ancaster stone, along with a tiny maquette for it in fired clay. A sculptor who is less well known over here, Eduardo Chillida, figures with some more wonderfully expressive exchanges of a hand (possibly his own?) and a beautifully economical drawing.

Among the drawings there are several peculiarly touching and intimate: three delicate drawings by Maggi Hambling of her father's hands, one by Kitaj of his new son Max, little baby hands prominently in evidence, and two amazing charcoal studies by Victor Newsome for a painting of "Ida", which have a totally unaffected Old Master quality that draws attention from right across the room.

These two shows are miscellanies with a thread of connection. Elsewhere there are the



Striking work by a hazy figure: Dargouges's *Le Promenade au bois*

sort of unsharply miscellaneous miscellanies which used to be universal during the summer months. And none the worse for that, if rather less readily discussable. Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox, for example, have another of their admirable collections of Nineteenth Century French Drawings until July 12.

Everything, as one might expect, is of fine quality, whether from a known name or not. Two of the most striking early drawings, splendidly temperate black chalk studies of a young man of about 1830, have no attribution at all. Later, there are major figures represented: Daumier, Steinlein, Forain, and a superb profile portrait in pastels by Anquetin. But often the most striking drawings are by fairly hazy figures like Maxime Dethomas and Georges-Edmond Dargouges, both of whom had a nice feeling for social life in the early years of this century, or show admirably variable figures like Emile Schuffenecker off to their best advantage.

The latter half of the same period is covered again in *Aspects of Post-Impressionism*, the opening show of a brand-new gallery, Connaught Brown, at 2 Albemarle Street, until July 30. Connaught Brown promise a specialization in art of this time, and they have certainly found some excellent examples to be going on with. There is, for example, a lovely pastel by Vuillard of *Madame Hessel in her garden*, with a couple of peculiarly silly-looking dogs adorning at her feet, and a fine *apres-bain* Degas drawing. There are also less familiar pleasures: a couple of paintings by Peter Vilhelm listed which render domestic details with a hushed calm recalling his greater brother-in-law Hammer. And a very attractive early drawing of *Woman with Fan* (1885), which captures with extraordinary precision the feeling of that moment when everyone was interested in *Japonaiserie* and every painter in the world seemed to be influenced by Bastien-Lepage.

In Browse and Darby's

miscellaneous British and French, of paintings, drawings and sculpture from 1870 to 1950 (until July 27), several of the same names recur - Degas, Steinlein, Picasso - but on the whole the most memorable works happen to be British. Sickert shows strongly, there are at least two classic William Nicholson still-lives, especially the wonderful *Wish Bread*, in which the jug and the knives are rendered with that sort of inner sparkle which was Nicholson's special gift, and there are striking examples of less common artists, such as David Jones, with the magnificent drawing of *Two Leopards* from 1931, and Frederick Etchells, represented by a small, strange, four-square tempera of *A French Port*.

And the same period crops up again, exceptionally for a Wildenstein summer show, with the tribute to Albert Marquet through July. It is unusual, also, to have a chance to see Marquet just by himself, instead of in mixed shows devoted to late and Post-Impressionism. I doubt whether one would ever promote him to the first rank on the strength of a one-man show, but he does, given time, emerge as a recognizably individual figure, less inclined than many contemporaries to put all his goods in the shop-window at once, but with his own particular sensitivity to the colours of sky and sea and urban winter palpably present all through his fairly uneventful career.

It is undoubtedly a relief when some golden sunlight penetrates his predominantly blue-tinted world (which it does mainly in the early works), but the subtle grey monotonies of *La Gare Montparnasse sous la neige* (1913) are undoubtedly more in his true line. Also, the pictures somehow look better from across the room than they do close to, which makes them, for all their unassertiveness, good public pictures. Estimable, rather than lovable, but then in the real world estimable will actually do very well.

John Russell Taylor

Rock

Beat Farmers Dingwells

Raw vitality, humour and the consummate musicianship associated with the finest traditions of country/R'n'B were distilled and combined in roughly equal measure by the Beat Farmers on Sunday, providing a performance which appealed on all levels.

The group started life in 1983 as an unnamed bar-band in the small farming community of El Centro, California, graduating from residences in San Diego dives to the more sophisticated surroundings of the Los Angeles Club Lingerie, where they intrigued the regulars by setting up their amplifiers on bales of hay. Their visit to Britain coincides with the recent release of a startling debut album, *Tales of the New West*, which reinforces the current hegemony of American groups such as Los Lobos, Jason and the Scorchers and the Blasters in the roots rock market.

Lyrically and musically the Beat Farmers rode the range of America's emotional heartland, covering from a more agrarian angle some of the territory already explored by Bruce Springsteen (they included a version of his "Reason to Believe").

"Bigger Stones" was a touching comment on the vicissitudes of growing old, and "Lost Weekend" a sympathetic interaction between the two guitarist vocalists Jerry Raney and Buddy Blue was entirely effective, their close harmony vocals being a notable strength, while the gangling bassist, Rolfe Dexter, wearing a Cramps T-shirt, infused the performance with youthful energy. Particularly during "New Year's Eve" and "Back" (a song first popularized by the Lovin' Spoonful in 1968).

The comic honours went to the drummer Country Dick, a Falstaffian character who regaled the audience in his husky, profound voice with several lewd tunes while brandishing an open bottle beer with careless abandon. Buddy Blue took over the drums as Dick bopped his way through the audience and, sending beer glasses flying, clambered heavily aboard a table to sing the end verse of "California Kid".

David Sinclair

Concerts

ECO/Tate Barbican/Radio 3

Taking time off from *Ariadne auf Naxos* at Covent Garden, Jeffrey Tate moved east to don his other hat as principal conductor of the English Chamber Orchestra. And the qualities of the partnership were evident at once in the opening performance of Handel's *Water Music*: superb clarity of texture, rhythms operating at peak efficiency (this involves much subtler matters than mere speed) and a total absence of pretification.

Mr Tate is the least patronizing of conductors, and here he played some of the best-known music in the world as if he were brand new, very much alive and just a shade barbaric, with those shawmy oboes and marvelously unpredictable horns.

Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante is also pretty well known, not least to Norbert Brainin and Peter Schidlö. They too, though, were caught up in Mr Tate's total avoidance of routine.

Possibly there was nothing in the performance as musically replete as the orchestral exposition to the first movement, where not a bar was without some inflexion, quite unforced, that was fresh but immediately right, using care and intelligence to achieve spontaneous *naïveté* in what is very much Tate's way. Still, the soloists took advantage of many of the musical opportunities generously laid out for them, above all in their duetting in the slow movement as darkly bright violin and brightly dark viola.

After the interval we were outside normal repertoire, hearing the British premiere of an arrangement of Schubert's "Death and the Maiden". The excursion was, however, not very alarming.

The "arrangement" consists of markings made by Mahler in the early 1890s on a copy of the

quartet that has recently turned up. And Mahler does no more than other conductors of his time in transcribing quartets - rather less than Schoenberg, Berg and Webern did in making alternative versions of their own. He added double basses to strengthen the cello line, but otherwise one simply hears the quartet played several times

Similarly in the scherzo, where many pianists opt for playful relief, Ashkenazy maintained a serious approach, but his superbly crisp articulation ensured that the phrases never lost momentum or muscle. He has long had the gift, of course, of achieving by touch and tone alone the emotional impact which lesser pianists desperately strive to generate by wilful rubato.

How naturally he can employ a ripe, Romantic touch when it is really required he demonstrated in an all-Schubert second half. After the restrained classicism of his Schubert, the extrovert dynamics, more luxurious use of the pedal, and witty pointed rhythms of *Popillioni* opened new expressive vistas. He seemed, too, to accentuate the whirlwind variety of these ballroom scenes by punctuating movements together without pause.

Even this, though, hardly prepared one for the many touches of high poetic imagination and technical virtuosity he brought to the *Etudes symphoniques*. Ashkenazy included the five "posthumous" variations (which are of a quality that should surely earn more regular inclusion), for which one readily forgave his rather inconsistent policy towards repeat markings.

Here was a gradual unbuttoning of rich pianistic fantasy, incorporating some delectably smooth passagework in the arabesques of the Chopinesque variations, and culminating in a magnificent rampage through the dotted-rhythm fiesta of the finale.

Richard Morrison

Theatre in Scotland

Treasure Island Lyceum, Edinburgh

It seems to be a good time for R. L. Stevenson, with a newly serialized radio dramatization of *Kidnapped* and *Caribana* recently started, and, at Edinburgh's Lyceum, Laurie Ventry nor Hugh Hodgart, who directs, has gone for the easy option of "shiver-me-timbbers" corn, but, aiming to appeal to as broad an age-range as Stevenson's original, they reflect both the action and humour of the adventure story and its more serious psychological and moral concern. Unfortunately, however, the production does not fuse the different levels comfortably, so becoming more than just a "kids' show" but not achieving an effective, fully-fledged dramatization.

At its centre is a splendid performance from Sean McCarthy as the charismatic Long John Silver. No cardboard baddie this, but by turns disarmingly winsome, slippery as soap and black as pitch, he holds the story and the production like a linchpin - the ultimate opportunist. It calls for a clear-headed adaptation to convey the complexity of some of this double-crossing dramatically without excessive wordiness, and to equal the irony in Stevenson's narrative.

Ventry has created good, seamless dialogue, reshuffling some of the story to weave in essential complications without slowing down the action. He has not really found a way, however, of presenting Jim Hawkins's changing and maturing perspective, leaving Nicholas Powell with a rather sparse role to play, or of getting across

the subtlety of concern behind the sliding scale of evil men.

This is where the production has a large problem. The fighting is fast, excellently drilled and sometimes admirably gruesome, turning the stockade into a Western-like episode and making vigorous, imaginative use of the auditorium and set (Gregory Smith's fine but rather restricting ship-like construction); but, when they are not fighting, the pirates are not quietly sinister enough to frighten, nor fleshed out to stand up on stage. They may well work for children, as do Tam Dean Burn's pantomimic Ben Gunn and Fummie Adecco's eccentric Israel Hands, who are far too overdone to make sense of the parts, even given Stevenson's love of cameo eccentrics.

Sarah Hemming

Theatre festival

Content over form

Young Writers Royal Court Upstairs

Out of the 400 or so scripts submitted for its Young Writers' Festival, the Royal Court has chosen to present three main productions. Even allowing them to be representative of the entries as a whole, it would be nugatory to search for trends in such a tiny sample, but it may fairly be said that these three plays by teenage writers evince a triumph of content over form: to varying degrees they are attractive by virtue of their observation of life rather than through any obvious dramatic excellence.

Who Knew MacKenzie? by Brian Hilton is a quietly witty account of a young woman's dawning awareness of the larger world outside her door. Although she hardly knew him, she feels moved to attend the funeral of the titular neighbour. The old man's grandson invites her to the wake where, curiously, she finds her name already on the guest-list, and where, sadly, she is the only one to join the family.

Nobody particularly cared about her neighbour and it is left to her to sort out his letters in an attempt to discover the real man.

Mr Hilton's play achieves a wistful mood which is betrayed by uncertainty of tone - not a problem with Emily Fuller's *Staleness*, a disturbingly perceptive portrait of a housewife's

frustration which shows promise of nascent comic talent.

The central figure yearns for all the things her dull routine cannot bring her: exotic holidays, cash prizes, tabloid clichés of romance - while having to face the reality of her situation: a husband who does nothing but play himself at chess, and a sullen son who treats her with lordly and even sadistic disdain. Only when she breaks down and starts smashing crockery do the men in her family behave at all considerately - but a few seconds later they are back in character and she is back talking to herself.

In the most ambitious of these plays, *Gone*, by Elizabeth Kreczowiecka, a couple of girls on holiday by the sea pick up two brothers and valiantly endeavour to hold their interest without going "all the way". Here is an age-old theme sympathetically treated and given a contemporary edge by the minutiae of what can only be called T-shirt literacy and by the fact that the elder brother, a naval rating, is haunted by the death of a friend in the Falklands. Unfortunately, the "concerned" speeches that pop up as if from nowhere tend to mar the naturalistic freshness of the foursome's exchanges.

An energetic company, directed by Simon Curtis do the playwrights proud, no more so than Sean Bean, who shows what an impelling performer he can be when given a role to get his teeth into.

Martin Cropper

Television Rational anger

The tone of flaming resentment which is characteristic of John Osborne's account of his childhood was cooled in last night's television film *A Better Class of Person* (ITV), which was based on a play which predated the book of the same title.

Several influences mitigated the playwright's bitterness towards his family. There were fine performances by Alan Howard as his dying father and Eileen Atkins as the mother whom Osborne could never call by that name. The producer, director, Frank Cavanagh, gives the English landscape the same kind of lyricism as the late Joseph Losey, and used the rural episodes to relieve the drabness of the parts of Osborne's childhood which were spent in suburban London bomb-shelters.

Above all, Osborne's anger was tempered with understanding. It was presented as a response to his rejection not only by his family but also by the value-system of wartime. The film opened with the monologue "The Day War Breaks Out", in which a man recalls being berated by his wife because he is unfit to fight. "What good are you?" she asks him.

Young, sickly John Osborne and his invalid father were both deemed to be no good by wartime society. What the headmaster of the playwright's third-rate public school called sporting Christian manliness was out of their reach by reason of their physical weakness. The play drew a picture of a country which invested all possible worth and manhood in contribution to the war effort, while hypocritically buying on the black market and fudging its



Good for nothing? - Alan Howard as Osborne's dying father in *A Better Class of Person*

own inadequacies. As a response to this, resentment seems perfectly sensible.

A little earlier in the evening *End of Empire* (Channel 4) demonstrated the terrible nemesis which followed the hubris of sporting Christian manliness during the struggle for independence in Kenya. The programme investigated the alleged connections between Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's eventual leader, and the Mau Mau terrorists.

Two senior Mau Mau organizers attested that Kenyatta was not involved with the movement. Lawyers and administrators recalled the shameful British search for a judge prepared to convict Kenyatta,

and the subversion of witnesses at his trial. Soldiers and settlers admitted the widespread use of torture against Kikuyu tribesmen suspected of having taken the Mau Mau oath, and former detainees described the concentration camp conditions under which tens of thousands of African civilians were held. One administrator stressed that underneath the fateful cycle of misjudgement and repression lay the British conviction that an African was a "non-person".

The horrific pictures of the victims of Mau Mau atrocities showed that here such denial of human worth had provoked rebellion rather than mere resentment.

Celia Brayfield

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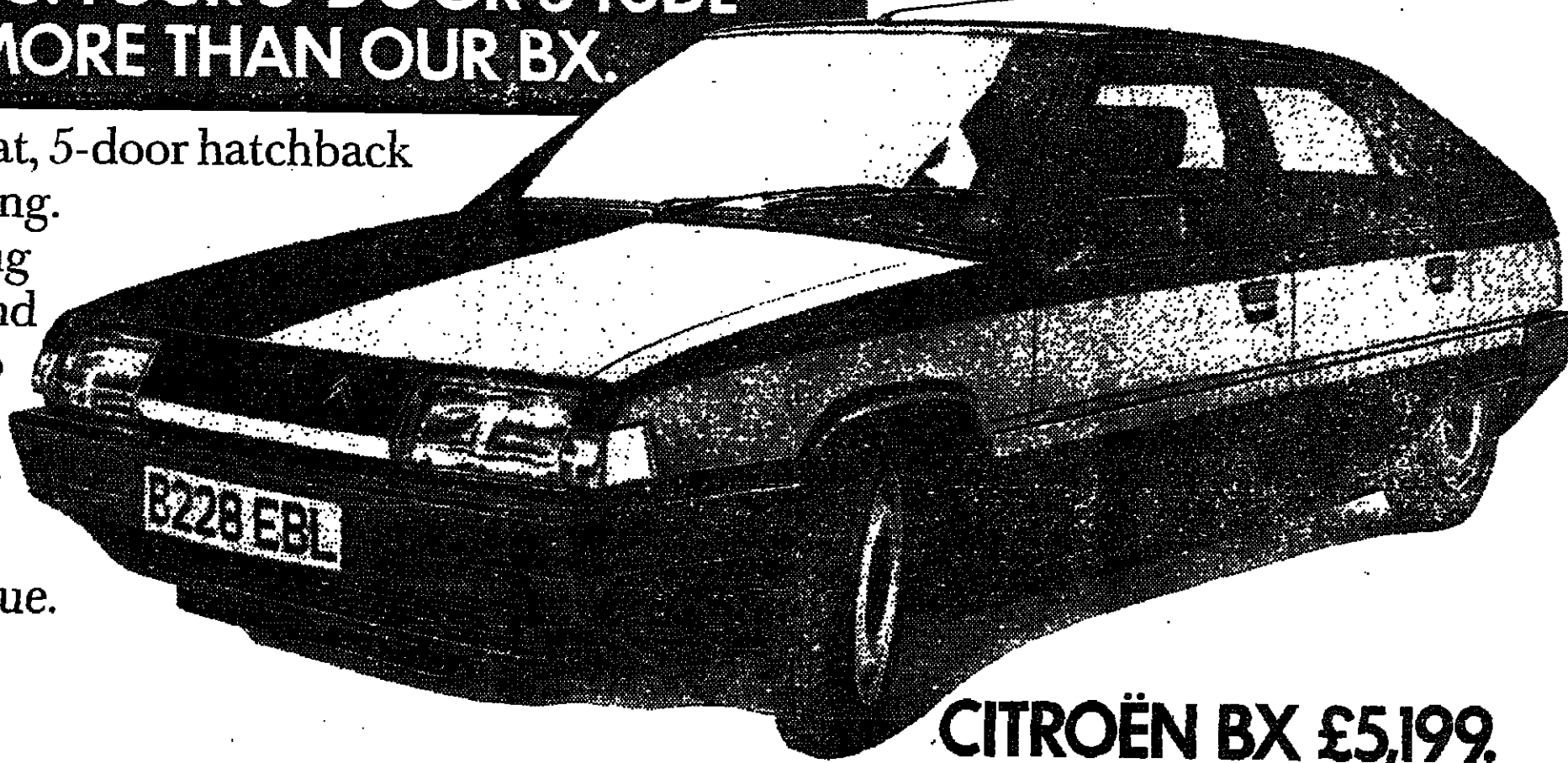
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Salesmanship hits the sale rooms

Geraldine Norman explains how the American domination of today's art market is forcing Sotheby's to adopt a new approach to its business

The Americanization of Sotheby's is taking place in earnest and its influence spreading in waves around the art market. With changing attitudes and a nervous consciousness that the United States is where the money and the action is, Mr. Alfred Taubman, the American financier, bought Sotheby's in 1983 but began his reign cautiously, exploring the empire he had bought before he began to reform it. While the importance of the change of ownership is now becoming apparent, it should be seen in context. It is only the latest development in an historical trend - the Americanization of the art market.

The seed was sown in the 19th century when Americans began to buy art and create it. But it developed in earnest in the early decades of this century when Lord Duveen, the famous art dealer, realized that there was a lot of art in Europe and a lot of money in America and the two could usefully be married up.

The art market came to a full stop in 1929 with the stock market crash and only began to recover in the 1950s when American collectors were competing hotly for Impressionist pictures in London, Paris and New York. Then came the extraordinary growth of Sotheby's and Christie's as honest brokers to the world art trade, first London based, then London based with overseas sales, followed by the steady progression of New York turnover until it overtook London in 1980.

With the Taubman purchase we are into a new era and it is interesting to speculate where it will lead. While Sotheby's and Christie's operations in New York and London are of almost equal weight in terms of expertise and turnover, Christie's is run out of London and Sotheby's out of New York. Will the much greater resources available to Sotheby's as a rich American private company allow them to scoop the pool or will the less gimmicky, traditional approach required of Christie's as a British public company retain a good chunk of business?

The answer is likely to emerge in New York, now the busiest art auction centre in the world.

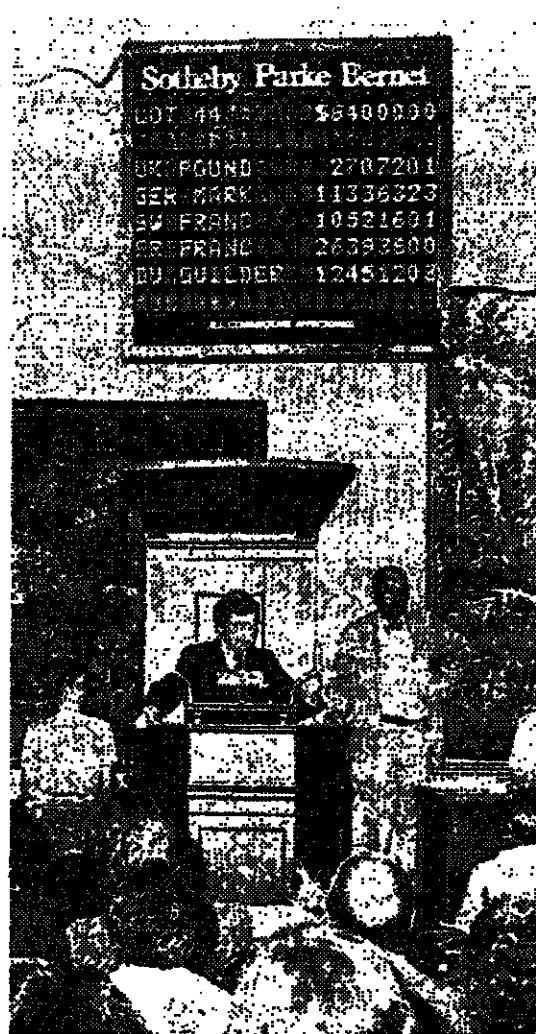
Sotheby's new owner has detected the opportunity of putting the money and the art together on his own doorstep. Taubman and Michael Ainsley, the new chief executive who came to Sotheby's from the National Trust in Washington a year ago, are tailoring Sotheby's activities to suit American millionaire clients. Although they talk in international terms (the new American millionaires all do) the opportunities that excite them are primarily in their home market because that is where the money is.

Both men have a background in property development. Taubman made his first millions developing shopping precincts and Ainsley masterminded various housing developments. Both project a quiet, conservative image with good manners and good suits. Neither gives the impression that he would be at home with the finer points of Rembrandt scholarship. What they are trying to do with the art business has its emphasis very much on business.

Michael Ainsley explains that the main focus of the new management is on sensitivity to clients. "More and more private buyers are coming to auction rooms," he says. Their requirements are different to those of dealers. "You need to take more time with them. They need personal contact." He aims to provide a total service and make people think of themselves as "Sotheby's" clients, to develop a brand loyalty which makes them always prefer to buy and sell through the firm.

This approach affects detailed decision-making over the whole range of their business but three areas have been singled out for special development: finance, property and education.

Sotheby's went into real estate in America several years ago, concentrating on millionaires' country mansions. They are now going



Businesslike: Proceedings at Sotheby's in Madison Avenue, New York, and (right) Alfred Taubman outside the firm's London headquarters

international by linking up with a worldwide network of brokers. They have noticed that millionaires change houses frequently, besides needing extra homes in holiday resorts and tax havens. When the owners die, the furnishings have to be sold. It's all part of the service.

Both Sotheby's and Christie's run art courses in London for young people of just pre- or post-university age. Sotheby's now plan to develop courses in America with the first nine-month course in American fine and decorative arts starting in September - tuition fees are \$10,000.

However, it is the new financial services that are their most intriguing and controversial development. These were unveiled with a big fanfare in the *New York Times* in February. There may have been some backlash, for Ainsley is now taking a much more cautious approach. A wholly owned subsidiary of Sotheby's is, however, being set up to handle financial services.

The idea here is to fill a gap. While property can be mortgaged and it is easy to use stocks and shares as collateral for loans, most financial institutions are hesitant to lend against works of art.

There are several reasons for the modest level of lending against works of art. The first is the difficulty of

arriving at an accurate valuation, second the market's lack of "liquidity" - sometimes works of art just won't sell however much you drop the price - and third the difficulty of keeping track of them. If the title deeds to a property are deposited with a bank, a loan is secure. Works of art have no title deeds. How are you to know that an owner has not mortgaged them several times over?

Sotheby's feel that they should be in a better position to resolve these problems than mainstream financial institutions. They have always (and so have Christie's) been prepared to make advances against goods that they take in for sale to tide the client over the period before they are sold. This service is now being actively marketed; they will advance up to half of the low estimate and charge 2 per cent over bank rate.

They are also experimenting with loans to buyers. Before the sale of Mrs Florence Gould's superb Impressionist paintings for \$32.6m in April they selected 40 clients of unimpeachable credit rating and let them know that if they paid 50 per cent down on any of the paintings in the sale, Sotheby's would allow them a year to pay the rest.

The most original new scheme, however, is lending against collections which are physically in Sotheby's possession but not intended for sale. By storing the works of art in their own warehouses, Sotheby's get round the title deeds problem and advance 50 per cent of a lowish valuation as for advances on goods for sale. The scheme is mainly being used by dealers who are allowed to remove one work of art and substitute another of equal value, if the opportunity arises of making a sale.

Sotheby's have made similar advances against works of art that have been on loan to a museum. Again the works of art are secure and cannot be removed without Sotheby's permission.

But there are drawbacks to Sotheby's strategy, and the major auctions in New York and London this summer have served to highlight one of them. Private collectors pay enormous prices when they like things but are not interested in picking up less attractive items cheap. Dealers, in contrast, are not prepared to pay mad prices but do mop up any bargains that are going. Encouraging private collectors at the expense of dealers is making for a much more unpredictable market.

Providing a superlative service for private clients is all very well in a boom - and Taubman's first year

was a good one, but more than half the lots failed to sell at Sotheby's major London sale of Impressionist and modern pictures last week. Moneyed collectors all tend to stop buying at the same time - that could exacerbate Sotheby's problems in a recession.

Christie's response so far is that they prefer to concentrate on auctioneering and leave financing to banks. They point out that most of the services Sotheby's offer can be negotiated with existing financial institutions.

Christie's already run educational programmes in London and feel that American students prefer the fun of coming to Europe, although they have looked at the possibilities of running courses in America. They are not entering the real estate business.

And they are not intending to compete with Taubman on party giving either. This is Sotheby's other device for developing the client relationship. Mrs Taubman, a beautiful blonde, and a former Miss Israel, loves parties. Marketing Mrs Gould's collection of pictures - mainly entertaining and carrying the pictures round the world - cost Sotheby's \$1m. "I don't think our shareholders would wish us to compete," says a Christie's spokesman primly.

TALKBACK

Safety in coaches

From Lady Morse, Drayton Gardens, London SW10

As a London Tourist Board registered guide, I would like to applaud Verité Baker's article (*Spectrum*, June 21), which included the fact that the Department of Transport may change the law to allow coach drivers to act as guides while driving. Guiding is rather like fishing: it takes acute concentration to pick up landmarks as they appear, and weave the view out of the coach windows into an entertaining commentary.

Our drivers are generally considered the best in the world, but how can they concentrate on steering through heavy traffic, keep an eye on the mirror and passengers, and deliver an amusing spiel? Something has to go - and it will be the safety of the passengers and other drivers. Let us keep the law against driver-guiding, and see that the police enforce it.

From Ken Francis, Registered Guide, South East England, Tourist Board, Westfield, Cressett, Brighton, East Sussex

On no account should a coach driver be allowed to use any form of microphone whilst his vehicle is in motion. The roads of the British Isles are very crowded, traffic travels at a fast pace and generally the standard of coach driving is very high. However, if you then add the possibility of the driver using a microphone while the coach is in motion the safety of the coach passengers and indeed other members of the public is at risk.

I believe that on the Continent all coaches must have a courier/guide. If so, I believe that this should be extended to this country.

From P. W. Daniels, Glenview, Lichard, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan

I was horrified to read in Verité Baker's article that the Department of Transport is thinking about allowing drivers to act as guides whilst driving. This is absolutely crazy in view of the recent accidents involving coaches and the resultant deaths to passengers.

As a driver for 20 years I find it more and more taxing to drive a car on crowded roads in busy traffic. The driver of a coach has some 30 to 40 passengers under his care and responsibility; therefore, asking him to take on this distracting task is ludicrous.

Breaking new ground

Last summer, Uwe Hohn of the GDR broke new ground in the javelin with a world record of 104.80 metres. That throw went unmatched - and virtually unchallenged - in a summer when East and West rarely met in athletics.

This summer, the best throwers, runners, jumpers, and vaulters will have 76 chances to meet in the IAAF Mobil Grand Prix. Sponsored by Mobil and organised by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, this first-ever international season got underway in San Jose, California, on 25 May, and culminates with the Grand Prix finals in Rome on 7 September.

Upcoming are the DN-Galan in Stockholm on 2 July and the World Games in Helsinki on 4 July.

Grand Prix points are awarded to athletes on the basis of their performances and times. World records gain extra points. At the conclusion of the overall Grand Prix, titles will be awarded to the outstanding male and female athletes and to the outstanding performers in each event.

With this competition, Mobil is pleased to be breaking new ground in athletics. That's the point of it all.



Here's the 1985 IAAF Mobil Grand Prix schedule:

Bruce Jenner's Bud Light Classic	San Jose, California	25 May
The Prefontaine Classic	Eugene, Oregon	1 June
Znamensky Memorial	Moscow	8 June
Rosicky Memorial	Prague	22 June
DN-Galan	Stockholm	2 July
World Games	Helsinki	4 July
Nikaia	Nice	15 July
Penguen Talbot Games	London	19 July
Claron Bidlett Games	Oslo	27 July
IAC	London	2 August
Budapest Grand Prix	Budapest	4 August
Weltklasse	Zurich	21 August
ISTAF	West Berlin	23 August
Weltklasse	Cologne	25 August
Ivo Van Damme Memorial	Brussels	30 August
IAAF Mobil Grand Prix Final	Rome	7 September

Space rendezvous for Halley's comet

Today, if all goes well, an Ariane rocket will rise above French Guiana's equatorial rain forest and propel a tiny space probe into a trajectory that in nine months' time will take it deep into the heart of Halley's comet.

The probe, about the size of a car and costing as much as a cross-channel ferry, is called Giotto after the Florentine painter who included Halley's comet in a 1301 nativity scene. It is planned to operate for four hours only during its comet encounter next March.

Giotto will be one of five spacecraft to fly by comet Halley next year. Three are already on their way. Vega 1 and Vega 2 are Soviet probes launched last December. They have passed by the planet Venus recently and dropped probes to investigate our nearest planetary neighbour. In January, the first of two Japanese craft was launched. Called MS-TS it will be followed in August by Planet A.

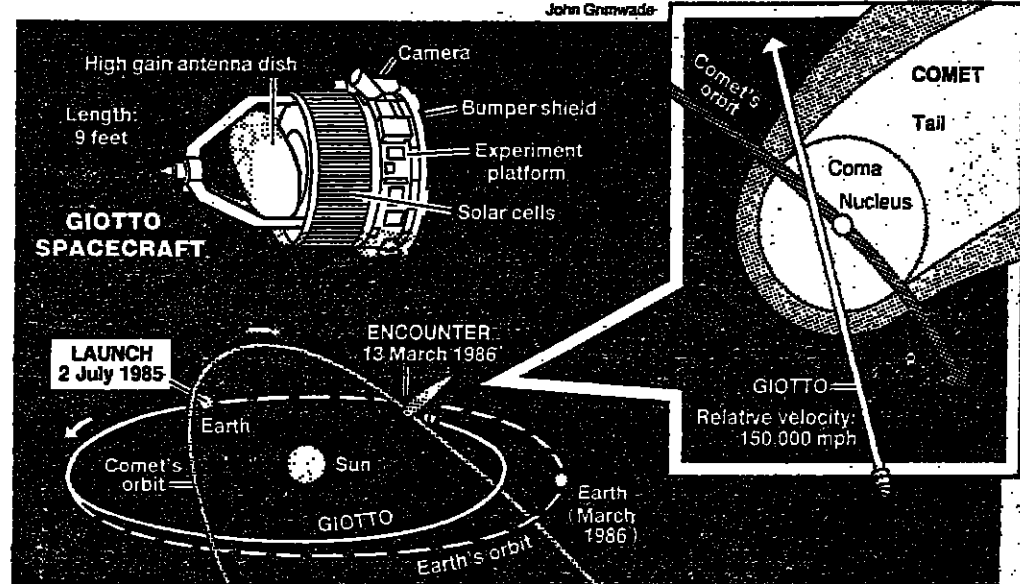
Halley's comet is the most famous of all. It was back in the news last week when physicists in California reported that it was being battered by freak "winds" from the Sun, causing its brightness to increase. But it is not only scientists who have studied its movements.

The ancient Chinese saw it in 1057 B.C. Julius Caesar spotted it when a teenager and it even appears on the Bayeux tapestry. Since then every 76 years, man has gazed at this visitor and wondered if it was an omen of war, famine and pestilence, a harbinger of disaster.

Three hundred years ago Sir Edmund Halley predicted the return of this comet using the laws of planetary motion as deduced by his friend Isaac Newton and since then generations of astronomers have striven to understand this and other mysterious travellers. With the launch of Giotto we are poised during four hours in March to learn more about comets than during the previous three centuries.

Comets are vital to understanding the way our solar system was formed because they are believed to have changed little since a vast cloud of gas and dust collapsed some 4½ thousand million years ago to give birth to our Sun and its planets. Since that time comets have been hidden in the vast celestial dark far beyond the most distant planets, their composition held in interstellar deep freeze. Halley's comet is unusual because it is both active and predictable. On its last return in 1910 it could be observed only from Earth-based telescopes. This time it comes during the space age and gives scientists the chance for the most exciting journey of them all.

Of all the probes going to



Flight paths: probe meets comet over 40 million miles from Earth

Halley. Giotto is the most sophisticated and ambitious. It will be aimed as close as possible at the mile-wide mountain of rock, ice and frozen gases. Surrounding this nucleus is a halo of dust and gas forming a dangerous environment for any probe. But Giotto is designed to take its bundle of scientific instruments through this dust shroud at twice the speed of a bullet and protect them long enough so they can send back useful data.

The whole operation is a big gamble. Collisions with the comet's dust layer could cause substantial damage. At such speeds impact with a grain of rice could penetrate six inches of metal. Most of the dust will, however, be much smaller but to protect its delicate cargo, Giotto has two protective shields. But even with this protection system it is estimated that Giotto has only an 80-90 per cent chance of surviving its four-hour encounter.

As the missions to the comet begin, the hype has already started. There will be comet T-shirts, plates, pop songs and pop-up books. The comet will gaze at us from the sides of breakfast cereal packets, and a whole range of telescopes and binoculars will be marketed as "comet spotters". A few knowledgeable scientists and minor media people will seek to ride to stardom on the comet's crest, but with all the inevitable resurgence of public interest in astronomy it is astronomy itself that could be the loser.

Although television pictures sent back from the comet probes may be spectacular, the view of it from Earth will be pathetic and nothing like the spectacle some are predicting. On this visit the relative position of the Earth and Halley conspire to make it a faint smudge low in the sky.

In November, although still

100 million miles from Earth, Halley will be visible as a faint diffuse spot in binoculars. In late November it makes its first of two close approaches to Earth, within 57 million miles. In mid-December somebody will become the first person in 75 years to see the comet with the naked eye but those living in cities, with the inevitable light pollution, will not see it at all.

When Halley reaches its closest position to the Sun, on February 9 next year, the Earth will be in such a position that the comet will be totally unobservable to all but the most sophisticated instruments.

Halley will have swung across three-quarters of the sky in only seven months after spending years moving just a few degrees. It will make its closest approach to on April 11, 1986, being some 36 million miles away. Less than a month later it will be too faint to be seen without

binoculars or a small telescope from even the Earth's southern hemisphere.

Even though the return of Halley's comet is a special one and will see space technology stretched to its limits, I hope that when it is all over and the "Halleymania" has subsided, astronomy will not have a bad reputation. The expected brilliant show in the night sky will not happen and many may feel cornered and put off seeking the further real delights of astronomy. After Halley how many "comet spotters" telescopes will gather dust in the corner of some garage, unused and forgotten while the breathtaking vistas of the night sky circle above?

David Whitehouse
Dr David Whitehouse is an astronomer at the Mullard Space Science Laboratory of University College London.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 685)

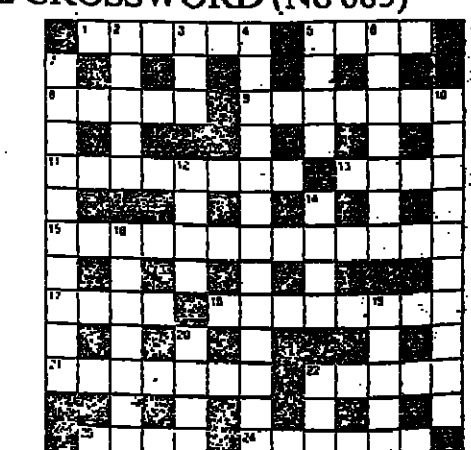
- ACROSS
1 Sea oil patches (6)
5 Best soundly (4)
8 Poppy drug (5)
9 Scold (7)
11 Overdelicate (8)
13 Cannabis (4)
15 Reapers' feast (7,6)
17 Livestock pen (4)
18 Degraded (8)
21 Shape again (7)
22 Pick-me-up (5)
23 Moved quickly (4)
24 Yelper (6)

- DOWN
2 Scottish landowner (5)
3 Combined (3)
4 Pancake Day (6,7)
5 Long stride (4)
6 Detailed view (5,2)
7 May bug (10)
10 Participation (10,4)
12 Sneer (4)

SOLUTION TO No 684

- ACROSS: 1 Rates 4 Illicit 8 Moped 9 Tendril 10 Taciturn 11 Flirt
12 Homo sapiens 17 Rove 18 Highland 21 Foreign 22 Olive

DOWN: 1 Remote 2 Topic 3 Sedation 4 International 5 Lone
6 Carrion 7 Teller 12 Withhold 14 Oversee 15 Trifle 16 Advent



- 14 Throw forcefully (4)
16 Pickled herring (7)
19 Feeling (5)
20 Congalinated milk (4)
22 Strike lightly (3)

Various small advertisements and notices, including one for 'SUMMER' and another for 'LONDON'.

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The street-wise silhouette is long and lean. Sharp dressers use bright accessories as accents against a plain background



The long summer days in skirts which all fall well below the knee. Skirts come as stretchy tubes in cotton knit, T-shirt fabric or more sophisticated nbs. The favourites are in white cotton, straight down to the knee, flaring out below into kickpleats. The tops are bigger: over-shirts and jackets cut from a wide shoulder, belted at the hips, or cropped off shorter over a leaner layer.

Straight through the summer

I fashion is what we are wearing, this summer's fashion is long, slim and white. In spite of the rain and overcast skies, streets are filled with sharp city clothes that prove that 1980's style is now overwhelming the scruffy Seventies.

The star is the skirt, cut long and narrow, with a flirtatious fan of pleats from the knees. On the same lines are tubular or ribbed skirts in cotton jersey or slim, calf-length cotton with black buttons or a kick pleat. Cotton or cotton mixes are definitely ahead of linen and there is evidence that the iron is now flattening out the crumpled look. Sunshine is bringing out crisp cool clothes.

Overstee is out, except for big blazers and shirt jackets which draw their style from balancing the narrow skirts. Those overhanging shirt tails of last year's street chic are now cut off or tucked out of sight. And after two seasons where the peacock male was making the street impact, it is girls who are now, once more, the style leaders.

Looking at what "real" people are wearing is always a salutary experience for a fashion editor, for the most ruthless editing at this time of multiple fashion choice is made by the consumer.

The streets endorse some of the most significant fashion stories. The decline of blue denim, spelled out so graphically in the bottom line of the jeans companies, is evident on the backsides of the paying customer. In two hours in the West End of London I counted only 73 pairs of jeans among hundreds of alternative outfits - and those denims were mostly worn by youth groups of visitors.

city-smart clothes worn to work by those in their twenties and early thirties who have been brought up on flat shoes.

The floral chintz that was so much promoted by the fashion industry (not least by this fashion editor) seems to have gone to seed. Florals have sprouted on trousers, but they are abstract blooms, edged with sharp lines, and suggesting the 1960s rather than the soft full-blown flowers of soft furnishings. The sales windows are turning Oxford Street into a herbaceous border of flower prints and offer clear evidence of what women have taken to their bosoms and hips, or rejected.

This is the week when every

major shop is offering sales reductions. I do not believe in the first principle of sales: if something is cheap it must be good, and even if it is not any good, it might at least be useful. But the late arrival of summer offers an unparalleled opportunity to buy a summer wardrobe at high street prices.

It is the newish high street names - Benetton, Next, Principles, Warehouse - which have been responsible for the clean lines of the fresh summer clothes. They are the people whose design teams have given the peasant skirt a decent burial under crisp white cotton. With it have been laid to rest the other accoutrements of Earth Mother on holiday: the cheese-cloth sundress, the drawstring blouse and the espadrille. Stores have followed the high street lead and co-ordinated summer separates, matching pale cotton knits to skirts and trousers and tying the two together with strong accessories.

Sharp dressers use accessories as accents against a plain background, carrying a chintz shoulder bag or sashing floral prints round their hips. The essential extras (apart from a folding umbrella) are cotton jersey leggings and stirrup pants, both cheap and cheerful in bright or pastel colours, polka dotted or in the shiny man-made viscose and spandex.

Buying in the sales the ends of the lines - dirndl skirts, day-glo colours, or over-size baggies - is either perverse or profligate. On fashion's current wave-length there are some stylish sale offerings.

Next have their best selling version of the summer suit: a big chambré blue shirt jacket, with a back patch pocket (now £22.99) over a matching slim button-through skirt with a back vent (£18.99). You wear it with white canvas plimsolls, white ankle socks and a sports vest, brighten it with a floral shirt or warm it up with cotton knits.

Fenwick's have the skirt of the

season - heavy white cotton, long, slim, with kick pleats from the knee, by Emanuel and reduced to £15. Also in their sale, starting today, are other clothes to take you straight through the summer: elongated cable cardigans (now £9), simple straight cotton trousers, to roll up and wear with socks or sandals (£12). The essential overshirt - you belt it tightly over the skirt, or let it hang loose over trousers - is selling at around £9.

The Warehouse Basic collection of cotton duster coats, long loose jackets or shorter cropped ones, is now selling at even more basic prices: the duster coats reduced to £22.49, short jackets at £20.99, slim skirts at £8.99. Benetton, the kings of colour co-ordination, have their sharp mixes of stripes, spots and florals among the simple separates.

Laura Ashley is the favourite purveyor of flowered trousers, selling in a variety of prints in all branches at £19.99. The Sock Shop (at Bond Street tube station and branches) have odd pairs (but not odd socks) on sale from 50p, with their sprinkles of rosebuds and sharper prints all reduced to 99p. Shoe shops have got any colour as long as it is white, with good bargains in strappy sandals.

The style of the Sixties is the street-wise image. On the backs of that nostalgia there are Carnaby Street winklepickers (from the Great Gear Market, Kings Road), mini-skirts, and that most practical of fashion revivals in a soaking summer, the shiny vinyl mac.

There are also the hoop earrings, the most insistent badge of fashion style this summer. Butler and Wilson (Fulham Road and South Molton Street) sell the gilded hoops from £6.50 to £36. You can find them on every jewellery counter and market stall. In a summer when the silhouette is on the straight and narrow, the earrings are one fashion that is all round.

bit's habitual pale grey dress with white collar and cuffs is the *ne plus ultra* of chic to my mind, and what I have vainly tried to imitate all my life. I never could achieve her silver birch bark slippers.

From Rosemary Landell, *Livingston Halls*. Asot on television this year was a feast for the fashion-starved. I search the streets in vain for another sight of those glamorous creatures. Will we be seeing afternoon dresses and veils among the buskies? Or were they just paid-up television extras?

From Kitty Godley, *Newham, Cambridge*. You should not bracket the *Little Grey Rabbit* books with Beatrix Potter, as they were written by Alison Uttley and the charming illustrations were by Margaret Tempest. Grey Rab-

Photographs by JOHN VOOS



The new geometry of the Sixties revival draws a circle round the ears. The hoop earring, from discreet gilded band, to Gypsy Rose Lee, to curtain ring, is the accessory of the summer. Hoops swing below mannish, cropped hair, rather than long locks or medium length bobs. Earrings come mainly in metal, occasionally wood and sometimes plastic, to give a bright splash of colour against the plain summer colours. The other essential jewellery accessory is the stretchy gilded bracelet or a wristful of charms.

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Flowers are blooming on trousers, especially against a dark ground or edged graphically with black. With them go straight-cut jackets, over-shirts or the cotton knits that have come into their own in a late-arriving summer. Socks and trainers make the look-note.

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Angela Gore

Vents in jackets began to appear in the early 1960s with a modest length of about three inches. They were quickly lengthened to the waist, acting as arrows pointing to and accentuating a shaped narrow waist. I now see them as a "gimmick" to give design interest to the jacket. They were taken, of course, from the hacking jacket.

For the last two years, designers have been suggesting that vents would be abandoned: one reason being that when a "feature" reaches its maximum size (a vent cannot go above the waist) it has to be removed. Much more important is the

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From Kitty Godley, *Newham, Cambridge*. You should not bracket the *Little Grey Rabbit* books with Beatrix Potter, as they were written by Alison Uttley and the charming illustrations were by Margaret Tempest. Grey Rab-

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THE TIMES DIARY

Howe's that?

Anti-nuclear protesters have a more direct line of communication with the British foreign secretary, I learn, than anyone would have guessed. Who should turn out to be a member of CND but Sir Geoffrey Howe's 25-year-old son Alec. His convictions date from his days as a student at York University and he now sits on the press committee of London regional CND. He has never flaunted his membership. In 1980, to save his father embarrassment, he dropped a plan to impersonate Ronald Reagan leading Margaret Thatcher through the streets by a rope during an anti-nuclear demonstration in York. He is currently working behind the scenes to prepare a major London CND publicity stunt to mark the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki next month. And when I tried to speak to him yesterday, his flimsy informed me that he would pass on a message if I was offering him a commission (Alec is a freelance journalist), but not if I wanted to talk about "the other side of things". From the Foreign Office itself, a strict "no comment".

Going for bust

Monuments to GLC extravagance will remain long after the GLC has been abolished. The latest example is an 8ft-high monumental bust in resin bronze of South Africa's jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. Labour councillors have voted to erect it by the Royal Festival Hall, at a cost to ratepayers of £14,277.

Reflecting badly

Robert Maxwell has again fallen foul of the Labour Party. Its national executive has just unanimously censured his decision to buy a £60 million colour printing press from a German rather than a British manufacturer. "This sits ill with the Buy British posture of the Mirror Group and Robert Maxwell," says the resolution put forward by Audrey Wise. It "has important employment consequences" and jeopardizes the standing of the leading British company in the field. Rockwell Graphics Systems, who would manufacture the machine in Preston. The NEC calls on Maxwell and the Mirror to act in line with public statements on buying policies. A Mirror Group spokesman was unrepentant yesterday. It was Maxwell's BPCP group that had actually placed the order, he said. Rockwell could not meet the urgent delivery dates needed for the Mirror to take on Eddie Shah's new paper.

Normalization continues in the Falklands. Spanish is to be taught again, and the islands' government is advertising in Britain for a teacher. The language has not been taught there since the last teacher, an Argentinian, fled to his homeland early in April, 1982.

Mercourial

After the British, the Russians are now on the receiving end of Melina Mercouri's anger. The temperamental Greek culture minister took umbrage when her Soviet opposite number, Piotr Demichev, failed to meet her when she arrived in Moscow for its current film festival. Her displeasure was exacerbated by her exclusion from centre stage at the opening ceremonies. Only with difficulty have her hosts persuaded her not to fly home in a huff. She has been given the best seats at the theatre and circus and a grovellingly favourable profile in *Sovetskaya Kultura* headed "I'm not an actress by profession, I'm a Greek."



Barry Fantoni

Blind spot

A new code of practice on the elimination of sexist language came before Hackney Council's equal opportunities committee yesterday. It's going to make life difficult for staff who are warned to ask themselves, whenever they talk and write: "Are women excluded, trivialized, patronized, stereotyped, made fun of?" Instead of writing "Dear Sir/Madam" they should "reverse the order for a change" or start "Dear... (job title)". Dustman must become refuse operative; foreman, supervisor; housewife, consumer/shopper. "It is the responsibility of every individual at work, and in the course of dealing with members of the public, to eliminate the use of all forms of sexist language. This may involve challenging and pointing out sexist language in the code wars. The linguistic purge may be only just beginning. The disabled people's officer wants to replace the term "blind" with "visually challenged".

Making the best of Milan

by William Wallace

After the Milan EEC summit all parties in the Commons will be tempted to give vent to anger and frustration that Britain has again been outmanoeuvred by the Paris-Bonn alliance. Foreign Office ministers will be accused of misreading the signs, the Elysee of bad faith and Chancellor Kohl's office of a failure to inform.

The sobering lessons of Milan should not, however, be smothered in the heat and fury of Parliamentary debate. First, the most constructive British initiative since we entered the EEC is in danger of sinking in an argument over symbolic commitments and institutional needs. Second, the prospect of a two-tier Europe, with France and Germany at its core and Britain, Denmark, Greece and Ireland at its periphery, is appearing, just when the Prime Minister had hoped to move Britain permanently to the centre of the European debate.

Third, the suspicions which long years of British ambivalence have generated in continental capitals still hobble our efforts to get the British case across. We are painfully short of political credit and we have not yet done enough to build up a new supply. Fourth, there are major British interests at stake in the further development of the Community which could be jeopardized by domestic over-reaction and by lack of sympathy on the Continent for Britain's style and approach.

Britain has now been in the Community for over 12 years. The Fontainebleau agreement removed our major grievance, the built-in inequity of budget costs and

benefits. The shift in the Community's agenda towards a reinforced internal market, the acceptance of budgetary discipline, the progressive reform of the Common Agriculture Policy, the strengthening of cooperation in foreign policy and defence, collaboration in technology and a common approach to trade with Japan - all these have at last brought the interests of Britain and its major European partners into harmony.

Whatever backbenchers may say, there can be no question of Britain opting out of the Community. There is no alternative that could better serve Britain's basic economic and political interests. How, therefore, to make the best of it?

One crucial factor in the British setback in Milan was our reluctance to accept that institutional questions do matter and that the constitutional framework for European collaboration has to be built out of something stronger than a gentleman's agreement. British exhortations about "better behaviour" in the use of the veto had little appeal to the smaller Benelux states, which looked to hard and binding legal agreements to protect their interests.

The British position also fails to understand the usefulness of formal obligations in getting around resistance from other governments. Our reluctance to call the German agricultural minister's bluff on cereal price reductions, because of a commitment to the

national veto, went directly against Britain's wider interests in CAP reform.

The Community will not achieve its policy objectives through a fudged consensus. Political leaders need to be able to take authoritative decisions. The arguments about "European union" should not frighten the British; we should use them instead to achieve our ends. If this needs treaty amendment, then it should be faced and not evaded. The worst possible outcome of the current fracas would be a limp new document to consolidate political co-operation without an effective framework for dealing with the central economic challenges.

None of this can be achieved, however, without political consent from Britain and the other member states. The capital failure of this government, like its predecessor, has been its failure to carry British opinion behind it. Mrs Thatcher's excellent paper for the Fontainebleau summit in 1984 was freely available in Paris and Bonn, while almost a secret document in London.

Over the past year ministers have been making powerful speeches in other capitals and defensive speeches at home, pressing for new initiatives but resisting treaty amendment for fear of revealing to the Commons the implications of the initiatives being taken. The prospect of an intergovernmental conference should now concentrate their minds, to spell out to their party and their continental partners where Britain's long-term interests lie.

The author is deputy director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Andrew Hale on Chile's divided opposition to military rule

Why Pinochet stays in power

Santiago's sprawling central market contains some busy fish restaurants. But by law the owners are not allowed to serve wine with meals, so being ingenious people they get round the rules, although in a cautious way. White wine, served in a glass cup, is called coffee and red wine, tea.

Similar astuteness is shown by the fragmented opposition to the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet and his junta. Opposition in any form is not supposed to exist but in fact the political parties are alive and well. Party leaders are available for interview in secret locations. Each party has its own flourishing think-tank planning for the post-Pinochet period, and the opposition press has quickly reappeared after the seven-month state of siege was lifted on June 16.

Apart from the occasional demonstration and act of violence, however, such as the temporary cutting of Santiago's electricity supply last week when electricity pylons were sabotaged, the combined opposition is quite unable to bring down the military government. The regime is determined to stick to a programme of military rule at least until 1989. Even then, Pinochet could still stand as sole presidential candidate under the 1980 constitution, approved by plebiscite, for a further eight-year term.

At the moment Pinochet's divide and rule strategy appears to be paying dividends. The lifting of the state of siege, imposed after a period of considerable social tension and disorder in 1983 and 1984, has come partly as a quid pro quo for further international loans to prop up the ailing economy, partly because Chile is now under an equally draconian state of emergency. The opposition is still outlawed, political meetings are still forbidden and demonstrations banned.

The result of this compromise is stalemate. The government has been unable to eliminate the opposition, while the opposition has proved itself incapable of bringing down the government. General Pinochet at the moment remains on course for an election in 1989 in which he will almost certainly present himself as the candidate who proclaims "either me or chaos".

The political rift, which had been formalized by Allende's Popular Unity government as the left has been the subsequent coup and its brutal aftermath, is slowly withdrawing support from the junta. But it is a gradual move which could be reversed, since the upper and middle classes still fear the poor of the shanty towns more than they fear Pinochet.

The armed forces, on the other



United against Pinochet - but will the middle classes and army ever join them?

hand, loathe the left-wing opposition but do listen to the upper-middle class whose values they share and whose opinions are voiced by the newspaper *El Mercurio*. Both retain a violent dislike of socialism and communism of any variety, but retain some respect for the Christian Democrats, who largely supported the 1973 coup believing that the military regime would be short-lived. Middle-class support for Pinochet remained firm during the boom years of 1975-81 but has waned since then as Chile's economy has got into deeper trouble.

Another obstacle to change is the example of Argentina. Chile's generals are not at all happy at the spectacle of Argentinian generals being put on trial, although they tend to ignore the example of Uruguay where the return to democracy has been almost painless for the military.

Chile is still somewhat of an international pariah because of its abysmal human rights record and receives only qualified support from conservative governments in the US, Great Britain and West Germany. Internationally, Chile has resolved its most important problem - its dispute with Argentina over the Beagle channel - has recently signed a treaty of peace and friendship with Argentina.

Internally, the armed forces, backed by the ubiquitous secret service the CNI, and the para-military carabineros, have maintained a policy of heavy-handed but selective repression. This has been meticulously documented by the Catholic

Church's human rights office, the *Comité de la Solidaridad*, which reports 6,515 cases of arrest for political offences from January 1984 to May 1985. 574 cases of official repression in the same period, 109 cases of torture reported to the police, and 774 cases of people banished to remote areas of Chile for periods of internal exile. In addition, just under 5,000 Chileans are permanently banned from returning to their country. The church's figures exclude cases in which the police and armed forces have resorted to mass round-ups in the shanty towns and psychological intimidation of poor areas by hovering helicopters with searchlights, firing in the air, and roadblocks.

All these repressive measures have worked to the extent that the extreme left, represented by the communists, the MIR, and a faction of the socialists, has failed in its attempt to dislodge Pinochet by force. At the same time the moderate opposition, led by the newly re-elected Christian Democrat leader Gabriel Valdes and Ricardo Lagos of the Socialist Party, is relying on a mixture of tactics, ranging from demonstrations to strikes, to divide General Pinochet from the rest of the armed forces and to open the way for a smooth transition to democracy.

Unless the opposition can agree on a common strategy, however, the armed forces are unlikely to ditch Pinochet. They hold true to a special Chilean tradition of loyalty to leaders and there is no sign of any

plots against him by dissident officers.

In the short term Pinochet's main worry must be about the state of the economy. Chile's ratio of debt to gross domestic product is probably the highest in Latin America; the price of copper - still the country's main export - is low; inflation is creeping up and new investment is in short supply.

The monetarist policies introduced after the coup produced a six-year artificial boom which has now ended, leaving Chile's national industry decimated. The factory areas of Santiago, Valparaiso and Vina del Mar present a sad picture of desolation and decay. As a result, the pro-Allende industrial proletariat is now weak, and the important lower-middle classes too have had their purchasing power considerably eroded.

Chileans, unlike most Latin Americans, are long-suffering and sceptical of instant solutions. But despite their ingenuity in scraping a living - half the population of Santiago seems to be selling something in the street - many remain convinced that the armed forces need to do rather more than just keep law and order.

Chile once had a proud tradition of pluralist democracy and many Chileans believe this tradition can be resurrected once again without bloodshed. The key is held by Chile's middle classes and the thinking members of the armed forces.

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Sakharov: Moscow's worrying signals

Where are the Sakharovs? Are they alive or dead? Their family in the United States fear that films depicting Dr Sakharov earlier in June were released by Moscow to conceal what is happening now.

Reportedly supplied by the Soviet journalist Victor Louis, who has frequently sold the Kremlin's unofficial scoop to the West, the film shows the dissident scientist reading US magazines dated May 27 and June 3, and changing a calendar with the date June 14 visible. But his wife Elena Bonner is not shown in these recent scenes, and her daughter Tatiana recalls that last year, when a similar film was released, it was to divert attention from her mother's trial. Tatiana's husband, Efrem Yankelevich, examined the films closely, "since the possibility of forgery cannot be ruled out."

They are alarmed that it may be an attempt to prepare the world for bad news. A doctor interviewed on the film said that Sakharov, shown undergoing treatment for his serious heart condition, was suffering from a list of illnesses, including arteriosclerosis and "the onset of Parkinson's disease". The intention may be to still protests by arguing that the Sakharovs are receiving the best possible medical attention. But why point to the film to reassure their children by telephone?

Visitors to their place of exile in Gorky off-limits to foreigners, say that Dr Sakharov is not, and no longer under constant police supervision. Presents sent to Sakharov for

his 64th birthday on May 21 were returned to Moscow in one large parcel addressed in the handwriting of his wife, Elena Bonner. Efrem Yankelevich fears that she was trying to tell their family and friends in the only way open that Sakharov was again confined in hospital, or that he is dead.

Earlier in June Vsevolod Sofinsky, the chief Soviet delegate to the Ottawa conference on human rights, told Mrs Yankelevich and her brother, Aleksei Semenov, not to worry: their parents were alive and well. But since Mr Sofinsky had repeatedly protested that no one in Russia suffered persecution for their beliefs, his words brought little comfort.

Elena Bonner wrote also of her trial and her appeal against the sentence which exiled her, too, in Gorky. Among the charges were that she had slandered the Soviet system in interviews given in 1975 during her visit to Italy for medical treatment, and Oslo, where she accepted the Nobel peace prize for Sakharov. She was indicted also for her activities as a member of the Helsinki group for monitoring the Helsinki accords. She was convicted, however, that the authorities' main aim was to stop Dr Sakharov sending statements to the West by means of her relative freedom of movement.

It clearly annoyed the Soviet leaders, for example, that the man responsible for developing their hydrogen bomb, who was described

by Khrushchev as a "crystal of morality among scientists", wrote to the Pugwash conference in 1982 that the USSR had exploited détente to change the strategic balance in its favour, and that because of the suppression of freedom, Soviet observance of international agreements could not be effectively supervised.

The latest report from friends in Moscow is that in mid-April Dr Sakharov again went on hunger strike to obtain an exit visa for his wife to go abroad for medical treatment. An account of his treatment during a similar protest in May last year has just reached his family in the United States by Elena Bonner in November. It said that Sakharov was taken to the hospital as an emergency case. "On May 11 they began force feeding; first intravenously, then by a tube through his nose. Then they held his nose closed and forced the liquid down through his throat when he opened his mouth to breathe. All this caused excruciating pain. During the first intravenous force feeding Andrei suffered a stroke and lost consciousness."

Mr Gorbachev's refusal to include the Sakharovs in the recent East-West exchange of prisoners suggests that pathological secrecy still prevails. It seems incredible that the leaders of a superpower are afraid of the words of one frail scientist and his dangerously ill wife. Yet what other explanation can there be for the extraordinary efforts the auth-

orities devote to isolating the elderly couple from their children and grandchildren?

As recently as April their family in the United States believed that the Sakharovs were together and in reasonable health in Gorky. According to Efrem Yankelevich: "Although the authorities were blocking our telephone calls, they allowed some of Elena Bonner's postcards through and permitted Dr Sakharov's colleagues from the Moscow Lebedev Institute to visit him; the last known meeting was in February."

In March came reports that Dr Sakharov was threatening to resign from the Academy of Sciences unless his members helped his wife obtain permission to go abroad, but in May the president of the academy, Anatoly Aleksandrov, reportedly refused to accept the resignation of one of its most distinguished members. There were unconfirmed reports of a new hunger strike. Then, says Yankelevich, "the postcards stopped coming and they no longer answered our telegrams."

On May 25 a postcard arrived from Elena Bonner which was apparently altered by the KGB so that it appeared to have been posted on April 21 rather than April 1, possibly to discount reports of a new hunger strike.

Iain Elliot

Digby Anderson

To Sicily for the rounded view

Agrigento, Sicily
The *Giornale di Sicilia* reports discontent with the late completion of the new *stabilimento balneare* to serve the bathing needs of both local population and visitors. It will not be completed until well into July, and June was hot. The local people would like to be using it now. Some feel that a really splendid lido - the model displayed in the local tourist office window is a work of art - may be just the thing to attract more holidaymakers. While the local Greek temples get their fair share of short-stay visitors, it would be good to attract the sun-and-sea trade, especially outside the currently short season of July and August.

This dream is shared widely by hoteliers and restaurateurs in Sicily, Calabria and Puglia outside those few resorts such as Taormina in which its reality has become a nightmare. In pursuit of it the brochures promise unspoiled beaches, breathtaking coasts, bluest of blue seas - all that sort of thing. Perhaps they have got it wrong; after all, these supposed attractions are readily available elsewhere in countries cheaper or more accessible than southern Italy such as Spain, Portugal or Greece. Should not the promoters of Sicily and the Mezzogiorno emphasize instead their unique attraction: southern Italy is the one place, the last place in Europe, where a certain sort of chap, of either sex, a chap with a stomach, can feel thoroughly at home.

As I look up the beach there are lots of Italian chaps who look just like me, rather short, not badly proportioned, but with a definite stomach. They are standing in about six inches of water, their stomachs gently flopped over the top of colourful bathing trunks. They make no attempt to conceal them. They have stomachs and they don't care. Everyone has one.

Well perhaps not quite everyone. Babies and young children have them and very happy they seem with them too, always laughing, and the ones who laugh most seem to have the mummies and daddies with the biggest stomachs. But after childhood, they (the stomachs) go away somewhere and do not reappear until the early twenties, when they return for good. The male teenagers who spend all their time zipping around three to a Vespa, hanging upside down in the new telephone boxes which have appeared everywhere or asking people with tummies for a light are not remarkable for their stomachs or much else.

After the age of twenty, however, those who have not acquired some sort of stomach are in an extreme minority, and obviously know it. They look shifty, guilty even, and stand, the palms of their hands resting between the small of their backs and the even smaller of their buttocks trying to push out what is not adequately there in front. On my left, two of these unfortunate wretches have given up and are now seeking to conceal their shame under a striped parasol.

The stomachs are the result of

hard work: coffee with lots of sugar and buns stuffed with ice-cream for breakfast, heaped plates of pasta with aubergines, sardines, different cheeses, tuna-fish, ragu, tomatoes, basil, ham or just plain garlic, chillies and oil for lunch or dinner, or perhaps a risotto with seafood for a change, and baked pasta for Sunday. Then some meat or fish, salad, fruit, sweets and more ice cream. In between, at what seem hourly intervals, deep-fried ris balls, puff pastry with fresh cheese, individual pizzas, beer, and more ice-cream, often in a bun, occasionally stark and ascetic in a simple cone.

But though the food is excellent and northern Europeans with stomachs will thoroughly enjoy it, it would be silly to claim it is better than, say, French cooking. Where the southern Italians score is in their attitude to eating good food and its consequences. No menus here for dietitians or vegetarians. Germans who ask for less than the standard portion of pasta are regarded with disbelief. Even the children receive and usually finish adult portions, and if not there is always a kindly adult keen to manage a portion and a half. Nothing is left. Nothing is refused. The amply proportioned customer who, after his huge soup bowl of *pasta e fagioli*, *pesci spada* and *insalata* decides that a few potatoes in oil might be just the way to use up his bread provokes no sniggers from staff or fellow diners, not so much as a quizzical look.

And he himself would never dream of seeking to excuse his appetite or his efforts, indeed, on the beach, where truth will out, many of the largest chaps choose to sit on the smallest portable wooden beach chairs which set their proportions off in impressive relief. And ladies with big bottoms disport themselves in bathing costumes which look expressly designed to make them appear even bigger.

A couple of weeks in Sicily and Calabria and the Anglo-Saxon horror of stomachs seems strange and pathetic. Where does it spring from? We cannot blame it on the new crop of food-Leninists who want the government to control our diet by a 5-year state plan: disapproval of stomachs antedates them, reaching heights of intolerance in the inappropriately named "permissive Sixties".

Anyway, the cult of the flat abdomen is chiefly aesthetic, not dietetic. Middle-class Anglo-Saxons see nicely rounded stomachs as ugly even when their owners are not generally overweight and even when they own a good one themselves. Perhaps it's another consequence of our secularized and perverted Puritanism. But the origins are not at issue. If you have a stomach and think it likely to be permanent, there is no better tonic for you, and it, than to take a couple of weeks in Agrigento, Sorrento or Oraneto. You will come back feeling exactly the same person but everyone else will look pathetically different.

The author is Director of The Social Affairs Unit.

moreover... Miles Kington

Stripping language to essentials

"It is said that an effective and enjoyable way of improving your fluency is to read the local comic-strip magazines." This bit of advice from John Hatt's *The Tropical Traveller* is one of the few hints in the book I would disagree with. Enjoyable, yes; effective, no.

I say this because I have recently tested the advice, with some French and Spanish strip magazines ranging from science fiction to a strip from Conan Doyle's *A Study in Scarlet*, and I just can't see much of it ever coming in useful. On the front of a Spanish sci-fi mag for instance, which is actually a translation of an English comic, *Robohunter*, the hero is seen flying through space wearing a motor on his feet, shouting "Eee! En otro bonito lio me he metido. bzzzzz". The best I can translate this as is: "Hey! Another fine mess you've got me into, boots!"

Now, I have thought about this a lot recently and I still can't think of any situation I might encounter in Spain where I am likely to exclaim: "Another fine mess you've got me into, boots." I don't wear boots. I don't talk to my footwear and when I'm in a fine mess, I usually get the blame. Nor am I likely to benefit from knowing that the French for a quiff is *une banane*, that AIDS in France is *Sida* or that the French word for jerrycan is *le jerrycan*.

But here I am, lumbered with these phrases painfully learnt so that I can read French and Spanish strips (the French ones are terrific - funny, imaginative and scabrous), and I have to leave them unused. So I have sorted out the more interesting ones and listed them below. I think you'll agree that they are refreshingly different from the usual tourist phrases. All are genuine.

In the Chemist's Shop
When that bloke gouged me in the eyes, I lost my contact lenses.

Remember, you have only five hours to live.

Strange, Watson - there are no signs of violence on the body but there are bloodstains on the floor.

Now I know how a carrot feels when it's being grated.

One pill was poisoned - the other was transport. Vehicles, etc. Follow that cab!

I've just bought a new bicycle pump. What's that little light winking on the spaceship computer? I bought a second-hand liana

creeper and started exploring the jungle. Die, robot! Don't let them escape, cabby! I am a Venusian policeman and you are under arrest, earthling. Kroop! Vroom!

There's a planet with a filling station not far from here.

General Conversation
After 29 years, peace has returned to the planet Gordy.

How can you be so sure, Holmes. I'm just doing me quiff, then I'll be ready.

You are a great hunter of lobots. (Chinese villan, in Spanish strip.)

Do you think we've landed on a dead planet?

Thank you, Mrs Hudson. I read every Tarzan book there was before I came on this expedition.

What are you going to do with that pumpkin?

These robots don't know when they're beaten.

These glass slippers are great! Why would I mind from outer space want to steal flowers from my garden?

Do you see that retired sergeant of marines, holding an envelope in his hand?

When I was your age, I wasn't interested in boys.

If Leonardo da Vinci were alive today, he wouldn't be painting - he would be drawing strip cartoons.

Emergencies
An unknown planet has entered the solar system, and will destroy the earth in five hours.

Wap! Krunch! Die, blockhead!

Perhaps we are dealing with a secret brotherhood, Holmes. Capitalist scam!

A wounded animal is the most dangerous kind - I'll wait here while you finish him off.

If I'm not back in two hours, I'll be dead. Don't bother looking for me.

Here's a cure for nosy robots! One of us on board the spaceship is a traitor!

My plan is working. Soon I shall control the earth.

Lend us your motor-bike, will you?

If anybody needs to use any of these phrases on their travels this summer, nobody will be more impressed than I will be.

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BEYOND BEIRUT

Terrorism makes good television. Among the many issues raised by the saga of the Beirut hijacking that is one of the most disturbing. Its implications are also the most elusive. Yet it is one which probably touches each one of us most immediately, given that there must be few individuals in west Europe or the United States who have managed to escape some footage of the macabre manipulative show which has been put on for our benefit by terrorists and their apologists over the past two weeks. Television managements ought to reflect on the fact that they have been used quite cynically for two weeks to serve the purposes of a group of men whose behaviour flouts every canon of humanity and civilization. Although television has vividly provided an information function as well, the crisis of Beirut ought to induce some fresh thinking - and even a sense of doubt - in television and newspaper offices about their role, responsibility and the possibility of self-restraint during such episodes.

A second issue is air safety. The world can be divided between those nations which condone hijacking by giving sanctuary to pirates and murderers or allowing hijacked aircraft to land and those which do not. The latter, or the more energetic among them, should ostracize the former by refusing to fly to their airports and denying facilities to anybody who does so. Such action does not need to be multilaterally arranged. It should start now, with legislation or administrative adjustment of licences, in the United States and West Europe.

Beirut airport is an anarchist airport. It is effectively sovereign territory for terrorists. The fact that it is also the headquarters of Middle East Airlines which perverts its long-suffering way with its local schedules, is not a sufficient reason to provide the anarchist with sanctuary facilities and a stage for international terrorist movements. If the Lebanese authorities cannot agree to its dismemberment it should be dismembered by outside parties acting for the whole community threatened by hijacking. There are less spectacular and publicly opprobrious methods of dismembering an airport than bombing it and these should be prepared.

When the Arab gunmen originally seized American citizens they demanded that the US put pressure on Israel to release the 700 Shi'ites who were held in custody there. The fact that Israel was holding Shi'ites in contravention of international law and had previously taken part in a questionable transaction to exchange hundreds of convicted terrorists for three Israeli soldiers, and was anyway intending to repatriate the Shi'ites to South Lebanon all

seemed, as the crisis wore on, to be sufficient grounds for the Americans either to put pressure on Israel or to desert from any independent action until Israel had complied with these demands. It is an insidious but quite unacceptable attitude to apply to those circumstances. It would lead to third-party kidnapping occurring with ever greater frequency.

Syria can be expected to claim some credit for facilitating the flight to freedom. Such a claim should be regarded with great reservation in the West. It should certainly not be an influence in Syria's favour in any discussions about Lebanon's future or the Palestinian tangle. For all we know a Syrian hand, or a very close proxy, was manipulating the entire hijacking episode. Syria's position in Lebanon and its relationship with Iran make that just as likely as not, with Syria choosing the best moment to come up with a visible intervention which would secure maximum diplomatic advantage. Syria and Iran both belong to that bloody brotherhood of states which practise domestic terrorism and quite clearly sponsor or condone its international variety. That should be remembered even in the first flush of gratitude that the air hostages have been freed.

The other questions concern the United States. There may be a tendency immediately to assuage a bruised and outraged public opinion by some kind of retaliatory action for the hijack. That should be contained initially to urgent diplomatic pressure to achieve the elimination of Beirut airport as a sanctuary for terrorists. Even thereafter the United States Administration should bear in mind its recent statement about respecting the structure of Lebanon. Retribution exacted from Amal would have to be specific, limited and self-evidently in the context of the hijack business if it is to carry weight internationally as the legitimate response to the challenge to American power posed by those people.

President Reagan should hold his power ready to stamp on any further manifestation of anti-American terrorism. Next time somebody might think twice. But until then, such a disproportionate equation of power - the terrorist with his inhumanity and the attendant TV crew on the one side, an armada of twentieth-century fire power on the other, is not the long-term answer to the crisis whose insolubility has afflicted political America for the past two weeks. International terrorism poses a threat of wartime dimensions in which the concept of civil sacrifice, control of information or its denial, and many other disagreeable factors must now be reassessed against the need to provide for the safety of civilians to travel where they will.

SETTING COAL FREE

Mr Arthur Scargill admitted at the National Union of Mineworkers conference in Sheffield yesterday that the union had made a mistake in taking the easiest option then available of ending its year-long strike without an agreement with the National Coal Board. As a result, the board has been able to speed up voluntary redundancy and the closure of the most uneconomic pits (including several destroyed by the strike) without the additional encumbrance of an agreed new closure review procedure. While Mr Scargill is nurturing revivalism, the necessary immediate changes against which the union fought are going ahead in the period of abeyance of the union's power.

It would be a mistake, none the less, for the Government to ignore what is going on in Sheffield. Potential customers for coal and the industry's dominant customer, the Central Electricity Generating Board, will certainly not be foolish enough to do so. They know that Mr Scargill and his allies, however much they presently rely on the return of a Labour government, are preparing the way to concentrate their industrial power. If the union rule changes go through, as seems likely, and Mr Scargill preserves life tenancy as union president by one means or another, then he will have an instrument to aid his desire for another national confrontation of the kind he now glorifies for its own sake.

Taken with the monopoly of coal production by the NCB, that makes coal an unreliable fuel in the long-term. One response, perhaps espoused by the CEB, is to diversify away from coal. The Government should not encourage that. Britain is blessed with enormous, fully economic, coal

reserves. Policy should be directed to ensuring coal supplies are reliable at a competitive price.

Mr Scargill and his colleagues still think of a monolithic coal industry in isolation from customers and markets. He wants a new Labour government to sack the present coal board and put union nominees in their place. The union could then share in responsibility for an industry run "of the people, by the people and for the people".

That quotation from another president, Abraham Lincoln, is an apt one. But an industry is not quite like government, since the people have different interests in its management and performance: some as employees, many more as customers or employees of other firms whose jobs depend on competitive energy costs, and all as taxpayers.

Those wider interests demand an industry that is run efficiently and competitively. If the miners want to run their own industry, then they must do so under those terms. Power must be matched with financial responsibility.

As Mr Scargill plans for the future, so provided the Government. In the long run a reliable competitive coal industry depends on splitting up the coal monopoly - on removing highly profitable open-cast mining, in which the NUM has little direct interest, and in transferring as much of the coal industry to private ownership as possible, area by area, as it becomes financially feasible to do so. That ownership should be employee-based. It will be for the miners and their union to decide whether they want to run their industry on that basis in their own - and the people's - interest.

Change in funding academic science

From Professor R. J. P. Williams, FRS
Sir, Your second leader (June 24) on "The centrality of Cern" points out, correctly in my opinion, that in reality it is not likely that there could be a large reduction in our contribution to Cern and that any sum saved will not be substantial relative to the amount required to bring funding of civil science to an appropriate level. Moreover, it is likely that it will be some years before any redirection of funding will be possible.

The problem academic scientists face is not, therefore, the support of big science, Cern, rather than little science, and such a debate about the division of resources is little more than a major distraction from the central problem of science funding. The hunger for money has already led to a change in funding methods for academic science which I regard as misguided and open to abuse.

Two procedures are being developed. The first is funding to centres of excellence without peer review. Such funding is bound to be well established groups which were excellent. Funding of this kind is clearly not open to innovators. It will go to those very well established groups who could readily raise money for themselves. This is especially true if stress is put on relevance to the perceived national needs. If the need is so obvious funding is available from many sides.

The second method of funding is by the allocation of funds to special projects, such as biotechnology, polymer science and so on, which are again seen to be relevant to

needs. This effort to pull money away from general science funding has two major disadvantages. It leads to the formation of self-interested and self-serving groups of scientists who will attempt to mould their science to the aim of such projects. Moreover, they judge themselves. It almost automatically excludes the younger scientists. I wonder if any new blood lecturers have seen any of the money from either of these sources?

I believe that the effect of a shortage of funds has already created a mood of despair in many scientists and especially amongst the young. I believe that already it has forced more senior scientists to accept approaches to funding which they despise but are part of self-preservation.

Before any money can be introduced from lowering our contribution to Cern the general morale and perhaps morality within British science will be seriously damaged. Yet I believe that British academic science was, and is, one of Britain's greatest endeavours. In my view the inspection which it has suffered over the last years due to the declining strength of our economy has been misplaced.

The future of the base of British science, of the younger research workers in universities, is at stake and not Cern, which is well able to look after itself.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. P. WILLIAMS,
University of Oxford,
Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory,
South Parks Road,
Oxford.

Obscenity and drugs

From the President of the National Viewers and Listeners Association

Sir, There can be little doubt that there is widespread public support for the Government in its intention to introduce stringent controls over drugs and for aid to those addicted to them. However, it is, I think, timely to point out that there is a reverse side to this praiseworthy initiative which demands our attention.

We have just received from Mr Hinson McAlliff, formerly Solicitor General of Fulton County, Atlanta, a report on a conference on pornography in Denver, Colorado, "attended by many law-enforcement officers". Mr McAlliff sought on our behalf, and with the knowledge that the British Government intended to take strong action on drugs, to assess the views of the delegates on the effect of such action upon the pornography trade.

He tells us that the consensus of opinion was as follows: Many organised crime people in the United States deal in drugs and in obscene materials. Organised crime makes more money by dealing in drugs than in gambling and obscene materials. Most enforcement people believe that if extensive enforcement efforts are directed towards curbing drugs or gambling that obscenity would increase in scope and sales. If English authorities radically increase

enforcement against drug trafficking I feel sure that you can expect an increase in the distribution of obscene materials in your country. I look forward to the day when law enforcement in both your country and mine will realise that halfhearted enforcement in areas of racketeering offences will never get the job done.

I hope that this will persuade members of the Government and Parliament as a whole that to concentrate on drugs without similarly attacking the problem of pornography would be disastrous.

The two need to be tackled with equal vigour and at the same time. It cannot be said often enough that our present obscenity law is inadequate to control the flood of pornography we are now experiencing. When that flood becomes a deluge, as we have now been warned it will when the drug market is curbed, it could well be too late to do anything but impotently grieve. The Conservatives promised in their election manifesto to "respond to the increasing public concern over obscenity".

One of the cures is that time is not now on the Government's side and that the price of prevarication will be beyond calculation.

Yours sincerely,
MARY WHITEHOUSE, President,
National Viewers and Listeners Association,
Aldridge,
Culchester, Essex.

Turn to Catholicism

From the Reverend Francis Pole

Sir, I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of Clifford Longley's report in today's (June 20) *Times* of the growing number of conversions from the Anglican to the Roman Catholic Church. But I am sorry to learn that this is causing "alarm" to some high churchmen in the Church of England.

Of course the Anglican Church should be asking itself some questions, as indeed should all the churches from time to time. One wonders, for example, about the rights of its synodical government: there is nothing scriptural about it, as far as I can see.

One may question whether the possibility of the ordination of women is, truly, the will of God, whatever the pressures of our own day might be. One may justifiably ask whether we have really understood what it is to be a twentieth

century Christian and whether we really are facing all the social and moral issues in the uncompromising style of Jesus. Many questions should be asked - and answered!

As one who transferred to the Anglican ministry after some five years' service as a Roman Catholic priest I still wonder why going the other way always seems to hit the headlines and cause heartache to all concerned.

I believe that every Christian, ordained or lay, must allow himself to be guided by God's holy spirit. Sometimes, when we are changing one's church allegiance, but this is a personal matter, rather than one which should be reported in any newspaper - even *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS POLE,
St Stephen's Vicarage,
Warwick Road,
Thornhill Heath,
Surry.

Cost of conservation

From Mr R. G. Plowden

Sir, John Young's article of June 24 draws attention to the fact that many owners of lakes and reservoirs may be faced with heavy bills for repairs to dams, even though there is no threat to human life, as a result of a breach and very limited flood damage.

What he does not say is that, for the majority of owners, even where no repairs are necessary, there is now a statutory obligation to appoint a qualified civil engineer to inspect and keep reservoirs under supervision. This in itself is a substantial and unacceptable cost to many owners.

Neglected tongues

From Professor H. M. Ettlinghausen

Sir, Richard Wigg's report from Madrid (June 22) "Spain strives to brush up its English" makes instructive reading, especially his reference to the failure of successive governments to grasp the role of foreign languages in the country's economic and social development. They have not provided guidelines on language teaching or made the human and material investment required.

The same words apply painfully pertinently to successive British governments. With the impending entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC the meagre provision for Spanish and Portuguese (spoken by some 300 million and 150 million people, respectively) in British schools should be a cause for concern, particularly if it is borne in mind that Britain's share of the \$100 billion-a-year Latin American market has declined to a mere 2 per cent.

The fate of Britain's economy does not depend on science and technology alone greatly increased

Not only should the Country Landowners' Association object to the standards to be applied, but also to whether certain categories of reservoir need to be inspected at all.

Unless action is taken to correct this nonsense, many small lakes and reservoirs will be drained, with all the consequent losses to wildlife habitats.

With the cries of "conservation" ringing in our ears, this broad-brush bureaucracy by the Government is irresponsible.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. PLOWDEN,
8 Oxford Street,
Woodstock,
Oxfordshire.

Provision for foreign-language teaching

in the schools is, arguably, just as crucial.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY ETTINGHAUSEN,
University of Southampton,
School of Modern Languages,
Department of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies,
Highfield,
Southampton.
June 23.

Beating off bees

From Mr R. A. Clure

Sir, I have lived with bees for forty years. I hope Mr Lionel Kass (June 15) was not badly stung.

Advice move gracefully to the nearest pond, hedge or tree, quietly submerge, or climb in.

Also, have a health check. That may seem odd, but I have observed bees attack persons in poor health. Yours faithfully,
R. A. CLURE,
10 Meadow End,
Radcliffe-on-Trent,
Nottingham.
June 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bernard Levin's portrait of the artist

From Dr Alan Halliday

Sir, I suppose it was inevitable that Francis Bacon's retrospective exhibition at the Tate should come under attack from those who expect to enjoy their painting in comfort, including Bernard Levin (June 28).

Mr Levin ignores Bacon's qualities of composition, colour, texture and draughtsmanship and concentrates entirely on the subject matter, or content, of his paintings. This is a very old-fashioned way of looking at pictures and it overlooks an important part of Bacon's achievement.

In Bacon's paintings the horror of the subject matter is always balanced by the beauty of the handling. When this is also true of Goya's "Horror of War", which depicts castration and dismemberment of Géricault's still-life paintings of mutilated limbs from executed prisoners, as well as the many fifteenth-century Flemish paintings of the Crucifixion which include the breaking of legs. I wonder why Mr Levin should be so squeamish about Bacon. His paintings reveal both the beauty and horror of the twentieth century.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN HALLIDAY,
11 Caxton Terrace,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.

From Mr Robert Buhler, R-1
Sir, Mr Levin, no doubt, is a deeply committed humanist and his articles are invariably well reasoned and argued with great skill and conviction. But today's emotional piece on Bacon invites calmer comment.

According to Coleridge, "Painting is the intermediate somewhat between a thought and a thing." If the idea is paramount the painting can become "illustration", whereas purely abstract painting can become an object with no particular message admitted. Francis Bacon's aim is to touch the raw of the central nervous system. Be that as it may, he seems to have succeeded with Mr Levin.

If - as has been my experience - one gets a strong impact of a painted image: original, authoritative and free of borrowed language, one is confronted by an impressive presence.

I do not pretend to know what his

painting is about, but I am always amazed how good it looks on the wall. Perhaps Mr Levin's reading of the sinister and the evil is the result of having a sensitive literary and literal approach to painting.

Both Mr Bowness and Mr Levin make extreme claims. Francis Bacon may or may not be the greatest living painter; alternatively, it is unlikely that his work will be sold for £2 a hundredweight in 50 years from now. In the meantime Francis Bacon's work has created great interest and controversy all over the world, not least among painters.

Staunch upholders of deeply held moral values, such as John Ruskin and others, do not necessarily always get it right, but who can blame them in face of the magic and mystery of painting?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT BUHLER,
33 Alderney Street, SW1.

From Miss A. M. O'Neill
Sir, I was so pleased to read Bernard Levin's forthright article on Francis Bacon and his art.

I respond with warmth to Mr Levin's call for the unabashed truth in art. He derides the dictates of critical whimsy and seeks something finer to be representative of the contemporary human condition.

Truth is not interpretative or chameleon. It simply is; and Mr Levin's affirmation of this is strong and honest. Mr Bacon's defacement of humanity is only a half-truth and Mr Levin is eloquent in his attempt to complete the picture.

Yours faithfully,
ANN MARGUERITE O'NEILL,
Knoll House,
Studland, Dorset.

From Mr F. E. McWilliam
Sir, How strange that Mr Levin (June 28), who presumably can appreciate the abstract in music, seems quite unable to understand that it is not the subject matter that is all-important in painting but rather how the subject matter has been organised.

The subject may or may not be a bonus, depending on fashion, but the design is the enduring intrinsic element and of course at that Bacon is a master.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. MCWILLIAM,
84 Holland Villas Road, W14.

Community veto

From Mr John Kissin

Sir, Mr Nicholas Forwood, of the European Community Law Office, writes today (June 24) that "there can be little doubt that the Luxembourg compromise... is incompatible with article 5" of the Treaty of Rome.

As Mr Forwood points out, article 5 requires members to "facilitate the achievement of the Community's tasks" and "to abstain from any measure which could jeopardise the attainment of the objectives" of the treaty. Mr Forwood's argument is, however, vitiated by his failure to explain what he considers those tasks and objectives to be.

The task of the Community is stated in article 2 to be: "... by establishing a common market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increase in stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between the States belonging to the Community."

The treaty does not define its objectives, but the original signatories of the treaty affirmed as their essential objective the constant improvement of the living and working conditions of their peoples.

Breaking the fast

From the Reverend Arthur Burrell

Sir, Your leading article, "Breaking the fast" (June 20), is a welcome and necessary attempt to unravel some of the complicated causes of friction and resentment that exist not only between Muslims (e.g. Shi'ites and Sunnis) but also between Muslims and the Christian world.

Unfortunately Christians in the eyes of Muslims are largely represented by the powerful nations of the materialist West. You rightly warn Christians, "before we condemn Muslim principles, let us be sure that we understand what these principles are." But the concluding paragraph in the article is an instance of that kind of misunderstanding that needs to be clarified if we are to get to the root of the current conflict, e.g. in the Lebanon.

It would be quite wrong for any of us to jump to the conclusion, which the article implies, that there is an absence of the forgiving spirit in the teaching of Islam. The merciful and compassionate name and nature of God is the constant theme of the Qur'an and these qualities have to be exercised by the faithful. Moreover, many great Muslim teachers and statesmen have emphasised that their highest calling is to promote peace and offer not only to Muslims but the world as whole the prospect of finding it through obedience to God.

This provides a common programme for those "people of the faith" who are largely represented by the powerful nations of the materialist West. You rightly warn Christians, "before we condemn Muslim principles, let us be sure that we understand what these principles are." But the concluding paragraph in the article is an instance of that kind of misunderstanding that needs to be clarified if we are to get to the root of the current conflict, e.g. in the Lebanon.

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ON THIS DAY

JULY 2 1867

An attractive young woman, an infant's lover, bottles of poison, and passionate letters combined to make the trial of Madeleine Smith a sensation the details of which attracted interest far beyond Scotland. The letters were described by the judge as being "written without any sense of decency or in the most licentious terms." Some were read out in a crowded court which included "a few women who may expect to be called ladies." The trial lasted nine days at the end of which the jury found a verdict of "not proven". Madeleine Smith died in America in 1928 at the age of 58.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE. TRIAL OF MISS MADELINE SMITH.

This trial which has been for some time looked forward to with intense interest, the poisoning of a young lady lately moving in respectable, if not high society, in Glasgow and the fatal event being the supposed issue of a romantic attachment, commenced before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh on Tuesday. The court was filled from 8 o'clock in the morning though not to overflow, the admirable arrangements made having prevented all crowding. Several seats and galleries were occupied by the members of the Scottish bar and by the writers to the *Times*; the accommodation for the press was considerably enlarged, but was fully occupied, and many hundreds waited outside to compete for the seats which might be vacated in the public galleries.

The presiding judges were the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Ivory and Lord Hamilton. For the Crown there appeared the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Mackenzie, advocate-depute, with Mr. Brodie, Crown agent; and for the prisoner the Dean of Faculty (Mr. John Inglis), Mr. George Young, and Mr. A. Moncrieff, advocates, with Messrs. Napier, Walker, and Johnstone, writers to the signet, Edinburgh, and Mr. Forbes and Mr. Wilkie, writers, Glasgow, as agents.

Madeleine Smith, or Madeleine Hamilton Smith, the prisoner, a very young lady of short stature and slight form, with features sharp and prominent, and restless and sparkling eyes, dressed in a simple, yet elegant, white dress with all the buoyancy with which she might have entered the box of a theatre. During the whole day she maintained a firm and unmoved appearance, her face and animated expression, as she sat in her seat, eliciting how little outwardly at least, she had suffered by the period of her imprisonment and the horror of the situation. Though on once looking round a dark veil was thrown over her face, the interest she took in the proceedings was so evident, her head never sank for a moment, and she even seemed to scan the witnesses with a scrutinising glance. Her perfect self-possession, indeed, could only be accounted for either by a proud consciousness of innocence, or by a possessing almost unparelleled amount of self-control. She even sometimes smiled with all the air and grace of a young lady in the drawing room, as her agents came forward at intervals to communicate with her. She was a brown silk dress with black trimmings, with a small straw bonnet tucked with white riband of the fashionable shape exposing the whole front of the head. She also had lavender-colored gloves, a white cambric handkerchief, a silver-topped smelling bottle in her hand, which she never used, and a wrapper thrown over her knee. Altogether she had a most attractive appearance, and her very aspect and demeanour seemed to add to the interest of the case.

The indictment charged her with intent to murder, as also with murder, and set forth that on the 19th or 20th of February last the pannel, in the house in Blythswood-square, Glasgow, unlawfully and feloniously administered to Emile L'Angelier, now deceased, and then in the employment of W. B. Hughes and Co., merchants, Glasgow, a quantity of arsenic or other poison, and then residing with David Jenkins, or Ann Durkie or Jenkins, his wife, in Franklin-street, Glasgow, a quantity of arsenic or other poison to the prosecutor unknown, in cocoa or coffee, or some other article of food or drink, with intent to murder the said deceased; and that he, having taken the said arsenic or other poison so administered by her, did in consequence thereof, and immediately or soon after take the same, suffer severe illness; that on the 22d or 23d of February, in the house in Blythswood-square, the pannel did wickedly and feloniously administer to the said deceased a quantity or quantity of arsenic, or other poison, in some article or articles of food to the prosecutor unknown, and the said deceased, having accordingly taken the said poison, part thereof so administered, did in consequence thereof, and immediately or soon thereafter, suffer severe illness, and on the 23d of March died and was thus murdered by the said pannel.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty," in an audible, though subdued manner. A jury were then impaneled.

Mr Forwood seems, therefore, to be tacitly assuming that the Luxembourg compromise is inherently incompatible with that task and with that objective. It is hard to see why. On the contrary, the fact that a member state asserts that a particular act would be contrary to its vital national interest would in itself be strong evidence that the act in question would interfere with the tasks as defined in article 2 and would jeopardise the improvement of the living and working conditions of the people of the member state concerned. Accordingly, the Luxembourg compromise, so far from being incompatible with article 5, can be seen as a necessary condition for implementing that article.

Of course, the Luxembourg compromise interferes with the objectives, which some people may seek, of turning the Community into a federation in which the sovereignty of the member states is subordinated to that of the Community as a whole. But that objective is nowhere mentioned in the treaty, and there can be no justification for reading it into article 5.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN KISSIN,
36 Grosvenor Road,
Reading,
Berkshire.

Book? (Jews, Christians and Muslims) who are believed by Muslims to be allies in the cause of true religion.

The greatest lesson I learnt when living and working for a number of years in the Middle East was to discover the respect in which those who practised their religion were generally held. This may be a much-neglected factor when searching for a bridge between men and nations divided by ignorance and fear.

Words of a former Rector of Al-Azhar are relevant: "I like to meet Christians who live according to their religion."

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BURRELL,
(Provost of All Saints Cathedral, Cairo, 1955-57),
The Chaplaincy,
Goring Heath,
Reading, Berkshire,
June 22

Society's scapegoats

From Miss J. Platt

Sir, Philip Howard wrote one of his amusing and instructive pieces the other day (June 21) about new words, and quoted an example of the use of "valorization" from the report of a working party. In the next paragraph he suggests that this use, which he criticizes, shows that the word has acquired a new and deplorable meaning among sociologists.

I have checked the composition of the working party; the disciplines represented were biology, chemistry, English, history of art and politics. Where did Philip Howard's "sociologists" come from? From his stock of stereotypes, I presume.

A former senior officer of the Economic and Social Research Council once mentioned in my presence that the ESRC has received numbers of complaints about "sociological" research it financed - most of which was not actually being done by sociologists.

Sociologists may be guilty of many crimes, but may we please be blamed only for those we have ourselves committed? This curious habit of using us

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Chairman pays for the decisions of history

The British electronics industry is patently in a distressed condition. Plessey and Racal Electronics, although not Ferranti, have produced figures that sent shock waves throughout the stock market. For weeks rumours have been rife about the travails of STC - rumours that an orchestrated Sunday choir of confirming voices did nothing to dispel. Yesterday, the pressures on Peter Laister, chairman and chief executive of Thorn EMI, blew him from the boardroom as the non-executive directors, led by Sir Graham Wilkins, decided collectively that his time had run out.

Although both Racal and Plessey have had glittering successes in recent years and STC has by no means performed badly, they and Thorn EMI are not noted for their tightness of management control. The standard here is set by GEC, whose figures are due to-day. If these are poor, the industry's problems are desperate.

The difficulties in which Thorn EMI finds itself have accumulated over the years. For too long Thorn remained in the shadow of Sir Jules Thorn, whose estimable qualities inevitably withered with advancing years. His successor, Sir Richard Cave, was too conscious of Sir Jules' dominant role and in order to become demonstrably his own man, acquired EMI.

The logic of allying EMI's software with Thorn's hardware in the expanding world of television and video leisure sounded good at the time. But more than logic was needed if this ill-fitting amalgam of two companies with structure, management and marketing problems was to work out.

The Weinstock scheme for absorbing part of EMI into GEC and spinning off the remaining parts in other, more suitable directions had much more to commend it. The EMI board took flight, preferring Dick Cave's warmth to Lord Weinstock's chilly disciplines. Yet, with bids for Thorn EMI in the air, the breaking up of the group into more effective parts may yet happen.

Peter Laister has paid the price for Thorn EMI's dilemmas, or rather for not producing quick and profitable answers to them. He might have sold Ferguson to the Koreans and left the UK without a domestically owned television set manufacturer. He might not have bought Immos, which has been struck by the first great downturn in demand for microprocessors. Perhaps as a country we can thrive in the high technology age with the capacity to make microprocessors. Perhaps not.

Mr Laister seems to have been the wrong man for the time, though it is worth remembering that several of the directors who have now despatched him supported his appointment, and it was not as if he were a new man at the company. Moreover, in making way for him in 1983, Dick Cave reported "a first class management team in place".

Mr Laister's failing was not that he did not recognize Thorn EMI's problems; indeed his opportunistic if doomed bid for British Aerospace showed his awareness that the company needed to travel in new directions. He has simply not been able to match his strategic awareness with the immediate tactical remedies and thorough day-to-day management Thorn EMI badly needed - and still needs.

Too much caution over interest rates

The Treasury and the Bank of England, in the manner of weary parents explaining a basic moral principle to a wayward child, have been stressing the need for a cautious approach on interest rates. The message has been repeated, to the point of tedium, as the scope for interest rate reductions, at least on exchange rate grounds, has increased.

Yesterday was not a glorious day for the pound, as stronger construction spending figures helped the dollar gain a little ground. Even so, the sterling index closed

just 0.1 down at 81.2, and the dollar close of \$1.3080 was barely changed on Friday's close.

Two explanations can be offered for the authorities' apparent over-egging of the pudding on interest rate caution. The first is the need to maintain the pound's interest rate prop ahead of this weekend's ministerial meeting of the oil producing countries (Opec).

The second, which looks to be more convincing, is that interest rate reductions do not square too well with what looks like a dire set of June money supply numbers, out one week from today.

The June money supply numbers, which are subject to distortions associated with the Abbey Life issue, are unlikely to provide any justification for lower rates. Economists at two of the big City brokers, Laurie Milbank and Grieson Grant, are forecasting rises in sterling M3 of 1.75 and a 2 per cent respectively. The average City forecast is for a sterling M3 rise of 1.25-1.5 per cent.

This would be bad news, even after stripping out the Abbey Life distortions, which may have boosted sterling M3 by half-per cent, the uncertainties over seasonal adjustments in June and the fact that central government borrowing appears to have been erratically high.

The difficulty the authorities will face is if the poor money numbers coincide with a boost next week for the pound if the Opec meeting passes without adverse implications for oil prices.

A rise to above four Deutsche marks for the pound (yesterday sterling gained 1.4 pence, DM3.9818) could see the authorities working hard to justify lower rates, within the cautious approach, despite poor money supply numbers. Help may be at hand from the Treasury's new way of looking at money supply, on the 12-month comparison. Sterling M3 rose by 2 per cent in banking June last year, even if next week's figures are as bad as the City expects, there should have been no deterioration on the 12-month measure.

Skeleton of PCW refuses to lie down

The shares of Sedgwick Group, Britain's largest insurance broker, continued to fall yesterday as the market again worried about its past relationship with the stricken PCW underwriting syndicates of Lloyd's. Last Friday the market became obsessed by the facts that Sedgwick had carried out reinsurance arrangements for PCW through its Bermuda-based Chiltern Reinsurance between 1978 and 1981. A sizeable part of the money it handled ended up in the private pockets of Mr Peter Dixon and Mr Peter Cameron-Webb.

On the face of it, the market's behaviour was unreasonable. Sedgwick's relationship with PCW through its reinsurance business has been known for some time. Sedgwick blandly asserts that it was merely carrying out its obligation to execute its clients' orders, and that at the time there was no reason to doubt the probity of the PCW underwriters.

While observers may be astonished at the casual, and even lax, way Lloyd's business was conducted only a few years ago, it is also true that things have improved considerably since then. Most important are the new disclosure rules requiring syndicates to show exactly what they are doing with their money.

Had Sedgwick had access to more detailed information it would presumably not have gone along with PCW's instructions, as it did. A further block to such a situation recurring is the Inland Revenue's tougher attitude to Chiltern style roll-over reinsurance arrangements. Syndicates now have to prove that they are not simply indulging in a tax avoidance exercise.

Yet the affair will continue to embarrass Sedgwick for some time. The stock market's reaction indicates the suspicion with which Lloyd's is now regarded in many quarters.

Meggitt buys Negretti

By Our City Staff

Meggitt Holdings, the machine tools group, is paying £16.1 million for the non-quoted Negretti defence and instrumentation business controlled by a clutch of City institutions.

The all-shares deal will double the size of Meggitt, which has been reshaped since

the arrival of the former Flight Refuelling chiefs, Mr. Ken Coates and Mr. Nigel McCorkell. Profits last year were £354,000 on a turnover of £5.2 million.

Negretti passed into the control of institutions such as Electra and Gartmore in 1981.

Thorn EMI chief ousted as profits head for sharp fall

By Alison Eadie

Mr Peter Laister has resigned as chairman and chief executive of Thorn EMI. His place has been taken by Sir Graham Wilkins, formerly non-executive deputy chairman of Thorn and chairman and chief executive of Beecham Group until a year ago.

The announcement was accompanied by a warning of lower profits in the year to March 31. Last year Thorn EMI made pretax profits of £156.8 million to be announced for 1984-1985 when the company reports on Friday. The dividend, however, will be maintained.

Mr Laister's resignation was prompted by dissatisfaction among that of the company. A motion asking him to step down was unanimously accepted by the board at a meeting yesterday morning. The decision to appoint Sir Graham was also unanimous.

Mr Colin Southgate, managing director for eight weeks, said Mr Laister's style of management was felt to be unsuitable for Thorn. There was a need to concentrate more on the day-to-day running of the company's businesses instead of looking at the long-term. There was also felt to be insufficient "operational management" or delegation.

Mr Laister, became chief executive in 1979 when the company was still Thorn Electrical Industries and chairman of Thorn EMI last year, was on a three-year rolling contract with a salary of about £150,000.

Mr Southgate said the company would meet its legal obligations and the matter was with its solicitors.

Mr Laister's strategy as chairman has involved him in some controversy. The abortive proposal to take over British Aerospace last year knocked the



Peter Laister (left) and Sir Graham Wilkins: differences of style

shares from a high at 705p. They plummeted further on news of the £95 million acquisition of 76 per cent of Immos, the government-backed microchip manufacturer. A £130 million rights issue at 370p last July took the shares to new lows.

Although there has been recovery since then, trading problems at Immos and Ferguson, where rationalization measures have recently been announced, have caused a recent drop in the share price to a low at 345p.

The worldwide recession in

the semiconductor industry has resulted in a serious oversupply of dynamic ram (random access memory) chips, the basic memory chips for computers. The price has fallen from £30 (£23) three years ago to 80 cents now. Immos is switching to higher margin, more specialized products.

Mr Southgate said Thorn EMI would have a difficult first half this year, as that sort of problem did not disappear overnight. James Capel, the stockbroker, has recently revised its profits forecast for the present year down to £145 million, subject to provisions. From £159 million, Thorn's shares rose 14p to 371p on the company's statement.

Dr Dick Petritz, a cofounder of Immos, and Mr John Heightley, the American chief operating officer, were also relieved of their executive duties in the management reshuffle. Mr Doug Stevenson, who was appointed chief executive of Immos a few weeks ago, requested that they stand down.

The restructuring at Ferguson entailed cuts in the indirect workforce of 490, which, added to the recent policy of not replacing leavers and accepting voluntary redundancies, amounts to job losses approaching 1,000.

Record losses for insurers

By Richard Thomson

British insurers suffered record losses last year, turning in the first trading loss suffered by the whole industry and the biggest recorded underwriting loss, according to figures given by the British Insurance Association yesterday.

The association - its members control 90 per cent of premium income to British insurance companies - announced an underwriting loss for members of £2.2 billion in 1984 and a trading loss, after accounting for investment income, of £85 million. This compares with a surplus of £527 million in 1983.

The underwriting loss amounted to 15.6 per cent on premiums of £14 billion com-

pared with a loss of 11.3 per cent on premiums of £12 billion in 1983. The loss reflects poor underwriting experience in all main classes of business.

British fire and accident losses almost doubled from 1983. Losses caused by weather cost £175 million in 1984, while fire damage rose to £534 million.

On house contents insurance, theft claims rose to £201 million, four times the level of five years ago. Motor insurance claims also increased to an underwriting loss of 11.9 per cent of premiums compared with 6.9 per cent the year before.

The association says that while premium rates have

already been increased on fire and motor insurance, particularly, there is a need for further increases to stem the level of losses to its members.

Losses in the United States were proportionately higher than in Britain. On fire and accident business underwriting losses rose to 27.2 per cent of premiums and to 15.4 per cent on motor insurance.

Premium income in sterling terms was unchanged from the year before after allowing for exchange rate movements.

On long-term insurance, such as life assurance and pensions business, BIA members fared better, with worldwide premiums up 22.4 per cent to £14.1 billion.

£38m loss provision at Rothschild

By Cliff Feltham

J. Rothschild Holdings, the investment vehicle run by Mr Jacob Rothschild, is being forced to make provisions of £38.3 million for likely losses on one of its investments.

This is disclosed in results for the group announced yesterday, which show a profit before tax for the 15 months ended March 31 of £70.1 million.

The extraordinary charge relates to a company called MHS Holdings, a contractor to the National Coal Board based in the North of England.

MHS was inherited as part of Rothschild's brief get-together with the Charterhouse Group, but was badly hit by the miners' strike. Rothschild has decided to increase provisions from £10 million at the halfway stage of the year, and intends eventually to find a buyer for MHS.

Rothschild is also taking legal action which it hopes will reduce the eventual loss. This concerns the sale of equipment by MHS for which it is claimed no payment has been received. A figure of less than £5 million is involved.

A final dividend of 1.2p a share is being proposed making a total of 5.7p for the 15 months. The net asset value per share is estimated at 125p.

North Sea fragility illustrated

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The effect of a drop in world oil prices on the economics of Britain's North Sea oil fields is illustrated today in a survey by Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroker.

The survey by the Edinburgh firm, which is generally regarded as the expert in North Sea analysis, shows the fragile economics of some of the existing fields, but more particularly the fields under development and Britain's large offshore field at Wytch Farm in Dorset.

In case one, Wood Mackenzie examines the effects of a \$27 a barrel oil price from 1985 to 1989 and thereafter increasing by 5 per cent a year coupled to a dollar-pound exchange rate of \$1.35.

In case two, the oil price is \$24 and the exchange rate \$1.25 and in case three the oil price is \$20 and the exchange rate \$1.10.

Only in case one do all the fields in the table remain economic, while in case three all but Wytch Farm could be expected to show a loss. Tern, for example, would make \$18 million on its reserves in case one, but in two and three would lose \$68 million and \$206 million respectively.

REMAINING VALUES AS AT JANUARY 1, 1985

Field	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Auk	3	-17	-43
Balmoral	72	-6	-121
Clyde	292	165	-9
Ninian	277	151	-44
Tern	18	-68	-206
Wytch Farm	419	358	280

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	952.5 (+13.9)
FT-A All Share	N/A
FT Govt Securities	81.92 (+0.22)
FT-SE 100	1245.8 (+1.1)
Bargains	22.180
Dataseam USM	97.71 (+0.18)
New York Dow Jones	1329.30 (-6.18)
Tokyo Nikkei Dow	12,919.03 (-4.02)
Hong Kong Hang Seng	1570.60 (-0.01)
Amsterdam	215.0 (+1.4)
Sydney: AO	860.2 (+0.6)
Frankfurt Commerzbank	1421.5 (-4.0)
Brussels General	321.03 (+6.32)
Paris: CAC	224.3 (+0.3)
Zurich SKA General	380.90 (unchanged)

GOLD

London fixing: am \$315.35pm-\$318.19
close \$313.00-\$315.50
New York: Comex \$313.65

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Sumrie Clothes	34p +8p
Sound Diffusion	62p +8p
BSR Int	58p +7p
Parkfield Grp	81p +9p
Amal Fin Int	181p +2p
Millets Leisure	145p +15p
Adam Leisure Grp	10p +1p
Guinness Peat	72p +7p
Norfolk Cap Grp	22½p +2p
Supra Grp	35p +3p
Gomme Hldgs	35p +3p
Henry Ansbacher	35p +3p
Freemans	232p +18p
Rayford Supreme	325p +5p
Consultants (C&F)	58p +4
Gestetner	118p +8p
Maxprint	30p +2p
Yorks Chemical	60p +4p
Maynards	350p +20p
Buckleys Brewery	55p +3p
Peritos	46p +3p

FALLS:

London Trust	75p -9p
Bio-Isolates	36p -4p
Metal Sciences	10p -1p

CURRENCIES

London:	
\$: £1.3080 (-0.0007)	
DM: £3.9818 (-0.0138)	
Sfr: £3.3320 (-0.0070)	
FF: £2.0950 (-0.0100)	
Yen: £24.28 (-1.02)	
Index: 81.2 (-0.1)	
New York:	
\$: £1.3050	
DM: £3.0415	
S Index: 143.9 (+0.2)	
ECU: £0.564981	
SDR: £0.0770814	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12½%	
3-month Interbank 12½-12¾%	
3-month eligible bills	
buying rate 12-11¾%	
US:	
Prime Rate 9.50	
Federal Funds 7½	
3-month Treasury Bills 6.86-6.84	
Long bond 107½-107¾	

IN BRIEF

Cook buys travel shops

Thomas Cook, Britain's biggest travel agency chain, has bought the 42 travel shops of Frames Travel. The deal is thought to be worth about £3 million, and will bring the number of Cook's high street outlets to 392, of which about 310 are travel agencies.

The Frames name will be kept, and some Cook's travel shops may go under the Frames banner but will be marketed in a different style and may be more specialized, although computerized systems are expected to be linked.

The Frames family will continue its Frames Tours operation and plans to expand its Rickards coach tour and sightseeing programme. It operates one hotel, the Gatwick Sky Lodge, and is looking for further hotel management opportunities.

Jacksons sold

Jacksons of Piccadilly, the quality tea company, is being sold to Fitch Leveell by a private company controlled by Lord Camosy, chief executive of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, for £1.7 million.

S&N advance

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries increased its pretax profits by 18 per cent in the year April 30 - from £55.2 million to £65.2 million. Promising a final dividend of 4.19p, lifting the total for the year by 15 per cent to 6.09p, Mr David Nickson, chairman, ruled S&N out of the bidding for Arthur Bell & Sons. Tempus, page 19

Capital & Counties, the property company, has sold its house-building subsidiary, Roger Malcolm, for £6.5 million in a management buy-out. A new company, Bellwinch, has bought the house-building operation for cash.

TVS setback

Television South saw tax profits fall to £3.4 million from £4.8 million in the six months to April 30 on a turnover of £49.8 million, up from £49 million. The 2p interim dividend is unchanged. Tempus, page 19

Illingworth up

Pretax profits for the year to March 31 at Illingworth Morris totalled £4.1 million (£2.4 million), and the group is to resume dividends by making a first and final payment of 1p. The group also plans to enfranchise the "A" ordinary shares and is offering ordinary shareholders a 1-for-10 scrip issue by way of compensation. Tempus, page 19

Sales adjusted

Retail sales rose 0.4 per cent in volume in May, according to final official figures. This was smaller than the 1 per cent rise provisionally estimated.

HARGREAVES GROUP

Salient Results

	1985 £'000s	1984 £'000s
Turnover	397,754	194,679
Profit before tax	7,102	3,524
Attributable profits after tax	3,467	2,092
Earnings per share	9.8p	6.0p
Total dividends per share	4.5p	4.0p

Extracts from the Chairman's Review:
In the year to 31st March, 1985, Group profit before taxation amounted to £7,102,000, twice the profit achieved in the previous year.

Part of this greatly increased profit was derived from an unusually high level of activity, particularly in fuel oil trading, consequent upon requirements arising from the National Union of Mineworkers' strike.

Nevertheless, the Group has now, as the result of strategic reshaping, moved above the profit plateau upon which it had been for several years and I expect this sort of new level of profit to be maintained even now that activity has returned to more normal levels.

It is vital to recognise that we would not have been able to withstand the inroads into many parts of our business which were caused by the strike in the coalfields, let

alone benefit from some of its opportunities, if we had not reshaped the Group's activities and organisation in the way that we have.

Group turnover, at £398 million, was just over double the figure for the previous year when sales were relatively depressed.

After taxation and extraordinary items, the attributable profit rose by 66% to £3,467,000. Earnings per share rose from 6 pence to 9.8 pence per share.

The Group is now on a new profit path, so your Directors now recommend a Final Dividend of 2.5 pence making an increased total dividend of 4.5 pence per share (4.0 pence).

There is no reason to suppose that the current year will not enable us to achieve profits which will compare satisfactorily with what has been a year of unusually active trading and profitability.

Energy:
Solid and Liquid Fuel Processing and Distribution and Fuel Products.

Environment and Construction Materials:
Quarrying and Construction Materials, Waste Disposal.

Transport and Shipping Services:
Road Tanker Transport and Shipping Services, Commercial Vehicle Distribution.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, Hargreaves Group plc, Bowcliffe Hall, Bramham, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 6LP.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 1. Dealings End, July 12. § Contango Day, July 15. Settlement Day, July 22.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

97	315	242	Late Lulu	271	-7	-8	18.6b
98	316	243	Margie & Mclain	154 ^a	-1	-5	220
99	307	244	Melba	160	-5	-5	8.8
100	365	245	Melba	160	-5	-13	14.3
101	329	246	Pearl	111 ¹⁰	-	-	-
102	485	247	Producers	612	-5	-5	32.1
103	728	248	Producers, Earthhouse	1,519	-	-	16.5
104	483	249	Producers	333	-	-	16.8
105	893	251	Royal	650	-4,2	-33	33.9
106	894	252	Sherry G	650	-4,2	-33	33.9
107	950	253	Stewart, W'ron	587	-	-	25.7
108	390	252	Stanza Hodge	325	-	-	1.6
109	515	254	Stanza Hodge	408	-4,2	-22	22.2
110	887	759	Sun Life	898	-3	-3	28.3
111	335	255	Trade Indemnity	315	-	-	12.1
112	515	278	Wicks Faber	657	-	-	16.5

190*	136	Do 8% Crv	£137	●	-2	800	5.8
114	52	Hargreaves	163	●	+1*	6.4	6.2
136	127	Harris (Photo)	130	●	-1	17.8	9.1
459	387	Hawley Siskiley	415	●	+16	18.9	4.1
114	73	Hawley	62	●	+3	2.7	3.2
8	73	Hep (Norman)	85	●	-1	5.4	4
155	120	Hewlett Cosmic	82	●	-2	9.8	7.9
25	18	Hennrich Smith		!	-	0.7	7.9
35	55	Hensler	89	●	+2	5.1	5.8

34	82	82	Bros	70			
35	82	82	Hot Licks	105			
36	719	719	Hot Licks	105	-2	7.4	7.1
37	7	7	Howdy Macnamery	70			
38	7	7	Howdy Macnamery	70			
39	129	129	Howdy Macnamery	117	-1	4.1	4.5
40	105	105	Howdy Macnamery	117		58.9	52
41	105	105	Howdy Macnamery	117			
42	201	201	Howdy Macnamery	117		8.6	6.2
43	119	119	Howdy Macnamery	117			
44	119	119	Howdy Macnamery	117	+1	6.4	6.7
45	69	69	Howdy Macnamery	117		8.2	8.5
46	69	69	Howdy Macnamery	117			
47	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
48	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117	+1		
49	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117		26.8	16.8
50	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
51	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
52	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
53	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
54	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
55	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
56	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
57	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
58	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
59	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
60	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
61	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
62	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
63	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
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65	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
66	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
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68	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
69	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
70	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
71	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
72	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
73	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
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75	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
76	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
77	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
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79	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
80	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
81	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
82	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
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90	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
91	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
92	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			
93	131	131	Howdy Macnamery	117			

L - R						
154	93	LCP	195	● +4	60	5.7
178	13	LBN	225	● +2	6.4	2.9
276	185	Lep	9	174	●	4.3
196	44	Lund	168	●	7.9	4.8
178	185	Lamont	168	●	4.4	2.7
90	61	Lams	111	●	4.39	5.5
44	24	Lau (Aurum)	39	39	●	2.1
44	29	Lifecare	3	-1	2.1	9.4
83	62	Likelihood	78	●	2.9	4.1
27	38	Linnard	30	●	2.9	4.1
94	23	Liquid (P)	214	● +13	11.6	2.8
178	185	Liquid (T)	214	●	11.6	2.8
296	172	Linn Almond	183	●	4.3	13.6 7.4

178	157	Longdon Ltd	109	3	11.4	4.9
179	9	Mal	101	3	11.4	4.9
180	5	Malvern Pharm	111	1	11.1	5.2
181	144	Mand	101	3	11.1	5.2
182	150	Manfred	125	4	11.1	5.6
183	100	Mann (P&J)	101	3	11.1	5.6
184	122	McKee	101	3	11.1	5.6
185	70	Magill	53	3	11.1	5.6
186	238	Managers Ship	101	3	11.1	5.6
187	88	Managers Store	101	3	11.1	5.6
188	52	Managers Shop	101	3	11.1	5.6
189	107	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
190	157	Managers (Lancet)	101	3	11.1	5.6
191	72	Managers	91	2	2.0	2.2
192	77	Do A	97	2	2.0	2.2
193	71	Managers User	93	2	2.0	2.2
194	596	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
195	478	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
196	77	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
197	136	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
198	70	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
199	84	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
200	76	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
201	268	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
202	349	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
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390	100	Managers	101	3	11.1	5.6
391	100	Managers	101	3		

[illegible][illegible]

S - Z						
47	35	51	58	• +1	2.3	5.4
250	435	Saltwater & Flea	810		4.7	2.5
646	1,381	Sale Tilley	240		1.7	2.0
64	64	Saltwater Flea	67		1.7	2.0
62	65	Seville Gordon (J)	89		5.7	8.4
358	358	Seville Gordon (J)	96	• +5	5.8	8.4
107	100	Scott Greenhorns	100		5.8	8.4
115	90	Scott & Robertson	100		5.8	8.4
228	224	Seamus	224		2.3	1.0
288	224	Seamus	224		2.3	1.0
288	224	Seamus	224		2.3	1.0
7	19	Seamus	224		2.3	1.0
182	138	Shish	148	• +3	12.3	3.3
629	493	Seide	595	• +10	14.2	2.4
629	493	Seide	595	• +2	12.7	1.8
330	320	Simon Day	320	• +2	14.2	3.1
330	320	Simon Day	320	• +2	14.2	3.1

20	44	112	San Jose	117	82	53	24	5	0	31	20	+11
21	44	112	San Jose	117	82	53	24	5	0	31	20	+11
22	44	112	San Jose	117	82	53	24	5	0	31	20	+11
23	44	112	San Jose	117	82	53	24	5	0	31	20	+11
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99	44	112	San Jose	117	82	53	24	5	0	31	20	+11
100	44	112	San Jose	117	82	53	24	5	0	31	20	+11

349	185*	Ascent	215		7.1	3.8
560	220	Ascent Newspaper	310		20.0	0.3
359	235	Black (A&C)	283	→	13.9	4.8
360	240	Black (A&C)	283	→	13.9	4.8
810	283	Culture (Pm)	110	+5	26.0	5.9
978	50*	Do 'A'	371	→	16.8	3.3
147	55	East Mid Press 'A'	128	→	6.1	2.3
314	195	Planet	257	→	8.2	2.0
315	200	Planet	257	→	8.2	2.0
171	158	News Publishing	151	+3	10.8	0.3
135	132	Independent	150	→	14.0	0.7
725	300	News International	075	-5	14.5	2.1
385	45*	Observer	535		7.7	1.4

54 1/2	80	Toshiba	130		7.1
73	130	Yamaha	150	+1	8.0

TOBACCO					
385	393	B&W	321		14.7
222	174	Imperial	184	+3	12.2
208	157	Richmans B	162		8.5

● S's dividend is 15¢ and is a one-time dividend. ● C's price is the last price bid in the market. ● D's are dividends computed at the last close before a special dividend. ● E's are the last close before the special dividend. ● F's are the last close before the special dividend. ● G's are the last close before the special dividend. ● H's are the last close before the special dividend. ● I's are the last close before the special dividend. ● J's are the last close before the special dividend. ● K's are the last close before the special dividend. ● L's are the last close before the special dividend. ● M's are the last close before the special dividend. ● N's are the last close before the special dividend. ● O's are the last close before the special dividend. ● P's are the last close before the special dividend. ● Q's are the last close before the special dividend. ● R's are the last close before the special dividend. ● S's are the last close before the special dividend. ● T's are the last close before the special dividend. ● U's are the last close before the special dividend. ● V's are the last close before the special dividend. ● W's are the last close before the special dividend. ● X's are the last close before the special dividend. ● Y's are the last close before the special dividend. ● Z's are the last close before the special dividend.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Euro MP dishes the dirt on gold

By Sid Smith

The withdrawal of the bulletin board facility on Telecom Gold is the latest example of confusion at BT over its role as a carrier of public access databases.

The suspension took place after a Euro MP complained of "filthy messages" left by subscribers on the electronic notice board.

Labour MEP Barry Seal uses Gold regularly for communications between his West Yorkshire constituency and Common Market headquarters in Strasbourg and Brussels. It was "an extremely sick joke about the Brussels football disaster" which caused him to look more closely at the use made of the facility.

What he discovered would come as no surprise to most Gold users. Along with dubious jokes, car advertisements and assorted gossip, the notice board has long been enlivened by individuals like the famous Sheila, always ready to send her remarkable price list to inquisitive Gold users.

For Mr Seal, however, such services reduced Telecom Gold to the level of "the smutty contact magazines sold in backstreet shops", and his complaints to the Home Office brought a rapid shut down.

BT's sensitivity to this kind of criticism is not unprecedented, but it does fly in the face of a philosophy common among managers of the individual networks, many of whom believe that Telecom should accept no more responsibility for its public access databases than it does for the normal telephone system.

In BT jargon this stance is referred to as the "common carrier" position - the doctrine that the organizations networks

Keeping the service in repute

should regard themselves as passive conveyors of whatever the users wish to communicate. But this position has never been sanctified by law.

Even Prestel, established by Alex Reid (now chairman of Acorn) as an explicit embodiment of the common carrier philosophy, and whose management is uniquely committed to the idea, was last year embroiled in a bitter dispute with Neil Kinnock when BT chairman George Jefferson intervened to ban Labour Party advertising on the network.

Soon afterwards Prestel users discovered how strictly BT can interpret their customer agreement banning activities which bring the service into disrepute; an information provider was suspended from the system after declaring that a mole within Prestel was helping would-be hackers.

Lacking any guidance from the courts, BT top management has been a prey to whatever voices are loudest at the time - showing itself to be particularly sensitive when those voices are resounding down the corridors of Whitehall.

During the row over political advertising on Prestel, Information Minister Geoffrey Pattie justified the ban by comparing the service to television. "When you're looking at a screen, you're looking at a screen," he said. "It would appear to me to be reasonable that you're able to have the same kind of regulatory function in terms of religious and political advertisements that you have with other forms of broadcasting."

For Neil Kinnock, however, "Prestel is like newspaper publishing and the general

Conversations in a public area

standards of newspaper publishing could be set down and easily adhered to."

The Kinnock view prevailed and Prestel is now ruled by the same Advertising Standards Authority which regulates newspapers.

Clearly Barry Seal is not content with a general newspaper analogy. His complaint about Telecom Gold shows that he wants BT to align itself with a particular type of newspaper. "I'm aware that many publications would find these kind of messages acceptable," he says. "But British Telecom must view itself as the editor of a publication like The Times or Woman's Weekly, where such material would not be permitted."

Whatever the opinions of these lay users, the legal liability for obscene or libellous material on BT's public networks will eventually have to be apportioned by the courts. Telecom Gold confirms that discussions are underway with lawyers in the hope of clarifying this fearsome legal tangle.

But unless British Telecom is regarded as solely responsible for material on its databases, it is improbable that any one answer will suffice. Telecom Gold is largely the creation of its individual subscribers, and (as Gold has already hinted) they may find themselves regarded in law as personally responsible for whatever they write.

Plan to plug the hidden brain drain

Britain's top independently owned research centres have joined in criticism of the UK's poor financial commitment to research. The centres, which research for industrial clients, are worried because an increasing number of projects handled by the 43 centres is being paid for by overseas clients.

The centres are surprised that the British commitment to research is diminishing even though foreign companies and governments have confidence in British scientists.

The centres' objections to this subtle brain drain are at first sight novel. In essence, however, they support the points that have been made to the Government in the last 18 months by the House of Lords, the National Economic Development Office and even the Government's own industrial advisers. All such criticisms have fallen on deaf ears.

The new approach, in the form of a national campaign funded by a one-year budget of £100,000 from the technology research centres, was launched last week at the Confederation of British Industry. The campaign, called Innovation for Industry, is, say organizers, "to utilize Britain's research and development resources (R & D) in government, universities, industry, the City and in the independent R & D

sector in partnership to help provide a solution to the country's long-term economic problems".

What those long-term problems could be is anyone's guess but information technology trade deficit of more than £2,000 million and rising, has given most British industrial advisers a scare. Britain's skills shortages in computers, electronics and telecommunications is also increasing.

If the skills of these independent centres are being tapped by foreign industrial competitors, the skills shortage is even worse than estimated.

Dr Alan Rudge, the chairman of the new campaign said at its launch that if Britain neglected research and development, it would become an assembler of other nations' technology, "a debtor nation, licensing second-hand technology from abroad".

Dr Rudge added: "Already Britain has lost its lead in the machine-tool, shipbuilding, locomotive, domestic electrical, motorcycle, office-equipment and other industries including, more recently, high-tech ceramics".

The 43 technology centres employ about 10,000 people and contribute

£200 million to the UK economy in pursuing their independent research.

Even academia, normally less responsive to the immediate needs of industrialists has not been slow in highlighting Britain's deficiencies in research in comparison with many of its industrial competitors, the most notable being Japan and the United States.

The campaign launch coincided with a conference in Edinburgh at which 550 delegates were able to hear what progress had been made by the project teams involved in the

Alvey advanced computer programmes.

The Alvey project began two years ago after John Alvey, British Telecom's technical director, advised the Government to approve such research. They have, not surprisingly, had financial problems.

These Alvey projects, the delegates to Edinburgh were to hear, were making progress in microchip design, software, man-machine interfaces and other computer problems.

Yet it came as a surprise even to an

audience of academics and industrialists that the projects, the flagships of British high-risk research, were having funding troubles.

Two years ago the Government approved, at least in theory, the allocation of £200 million to the £350 million five-year research programme. The rest would come from industry and the research teams would comprise the talent of academia and industry.

Partnerships between the two groups would marry the best theoretical brains with those of the most experienced practitioners.

That was the theory. But some of the recent projects have not been given approval and have been delayed by cash-flow difficulties. Such an admission is staggering because speed is a primary part of this research equation.

The Pacific-basin scientists are researching at a frenzied pace to ensure that they lead. They want to be the first to produce a self-think computer system which can respond to human touch and speech and be able to give high-speed answers in graphics, text and speech. These scientists are committed - as are their industry and their governments - to ensuring that they do not rely on secondhand technology from abroad.

Britain must adopt the same stance now - or it will be too late.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

Microsoft and ACT deal on the Apricot XI

By Geoff Wheelwright

Microsoft and Applied Computer Techniques (ACT) have announced a deal under which Microsoft's new Windows software will be shipped with every S12K Apricot XI. And Microsoft will gain an instant base of users for its long-awaited, easy-to-use Windows software. ACT will be assured of having all Microsoft's other software (including the Word word-processing package, the Multiplan 2.0 spreadsheet software, Microsoft Chart business graphics system and Microsoft Project project-planning program) on its range of Apricot computers.

The deal will take effect from September, when Microsoft has promised to start shipping copies of Windows for both the Apricot and IBM PC computers. Windows is a system which will allow ACT's and IBM's computers to operate with the type of WIMP (Windows, Icons, Mice and Pointers) facilities offered on the Apple Macintosh - with the additional facility of being able to use several programs at once, known in the computer industry as multi-tasking.

Windows has been a long time in coming - so long that a major rival, Digital Research's Graphics Environment Manager (GEM), has emerged while the market waited for Windows. But Microsoft says that GEM is merely a slavish imitation of the Macintosh "feel".

It doesn't make much difference to ACT - which has been both Microsoft and Digital Research develop both their systems for use on the Apricot - although the Windows deal is the first of its type for ACT.



Filling the gap: Richard Coppel, left, and Lawrence Josephs of the Sanyo Micro Users

Hot line help at last for small users

Independent user groups are a well-established feature of the microcomputer world and have gone some way to helping the beginner. But as costs fall and specifications rise, the growth in the small business market means that members are seeking ever increasing support for their systems, something that is all too often found lacking from dealers.

To help fill the gap two businessmen, Richard Coppel and Lawrence Josephs, obtained a loan from Sanyo to cover the start-up costs of an operation aimed at giving instant advice to users of Sanyo business micros.

The Sanyo Micro Users Association (SMUA) was launched three months ago and enables members to telephone for assistance on a hot line and enlist a team of software and hardware experts to guide them

through the puzzling first stages of using a business computer.

Mr Josephs, who as managing director of Beamraster (RITA award winners in 1984) is well used to solving problems associated with computers, says that in addition to individual members, there is a growing band of dealers signing up using the association's resources as a way of offering customers comprehensive support, while at the same time cutting their own overheads and increasing profit margins.

Originally the telephone advice covered only the software supplied with the machine, such as Wordstar and Calcstar, but this is being extended, with advice on other

packages and help from a resident programmer, who can also offer customised applications at low cost.

Numbering among its members MPs, journalists, trout farmers, opticians, and even a member of the British Embassy staff in Kathmandu, it has a target of 5,000 members in its first year. One of the areas in which it aims to help members, is in negotiating lower premiums for insurance and service contracts, which at present, are quite disproportionate to the cost of the computers.

Richard Coppel says that the association has been very favourable with the team handling more than 20 queries each day.

US flexes muscle on Japanese chips

By Eduardo Lachica

Washington: Micron Technology Inc, choosing a tougher trade weapon than the rest of the US semiconductor industry has used so far, filed an anti-dumping petition against seven Japanese producers of a widely used variety of computer chips.

The petition seeks duties on Japanese-supplied 64K, 128K and 256K dynamic random access memory chips capable of storing 64,000 bits of information - equivalent to 94 per cent of their current US prices. Such a severe penalty would wipe out much of Japan's recent gains in the US market and give distressed US suppliers a lift.

By striking directly at imported Japanese chips, Micron Technology of Boise, Idaho, broke from the ranks of other US chip makers, which so far are backing an earlier Semiconductor Industry Association petition to improve member access to the Japanese market. "We also support the SIA petition, but different philosophies and this is the way we've chosen," said Larry Grant, Micron's legal counsel.

The association chose a market opening rather than an attack on curbing imports because some of its members, such as Motorola and Texas

Sony says Micron is 'unjustified'

Instruments, produce semiconductors in Japan, some of which could be shipped back for use in the US. Micron Technology is not an association member and has more flexibility in fighting Japanese competition.

In dumping cases, the Commerce Department must rule whether sales are being made at less than fair value, and the US International Trade Commission must rule whether the domestic company is being injured. Both findings must be affirmative for penalty duties to be assessed.

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Adler and Ferranti make 'personal' attacks

By Geoffrey Ellis

The British PC market, always the curate's egg of Europe, is about to be attacked by two companies aiming to increase their share of this lucrative but risky market.

Triumph-Adler, the German company which built its reputation on typewriters, produced its first computer in 1968, but a major penetration of the British market has eluded it despite being ranked as the largest European supplier of micros.

A new product line is being supported by a £500,000 marketing drive.

The basic entry machine, the P50, comes with 256K of RAM, two 5.25-inch floppies and runs under MS-Dos, using software control to switch into the IBM graphics board, allowing a high degree of compatibility. Selling at £2,195, the basic package includes a 12-inch amber monitor. This price, says UK managing director Bernard Kotarski, will enable dealers to work to better margins, something he claims that selling

other makes at £1,500 does not allow and leads to a poor user follow-up service.

The top of the range P60/2, with one 12.5MB Winchester and one 800Kb floppy, is aimed at enabling the company to compete across a broad range of the market.

Ferranti is undertaking a repackaging exercise in which it has discarded the enormous black plastic casing of the 866 machine which, despite its size, kept a low profile in the market.

Ferranti again banks on compatibility and is offering a low cost system, the PC860 with 256K of RAM, two 360K floppies, and bundled software, the three part Perfect II package, for £1,250. Aiming squarely at the IBM market, Ferranti claims that its price advantage - 25 per cent less than an IBM PC - should make its machine attractive to companies who have bought PCs but now demand compatibility and competitive pricing.

A high-tech helping hand back to the Bronze Age

By Maggie McLening

High tech will be helping to shed light on the Bronze Age in central Italy, where Cambridge University's archaeology department is for the first time using computers at an excavation site in the town of Gubbio. Microcomputers will be used for data collection and analysis of finds.

Gubbio, famous for its intact medieval town, Roman theatre and Etruscan tombs, also offers insight into the middle and late bronze ages (1500-900 BC).

Oliver equipment donated to the project includes three M24 PCs to run database and word-processing applications and M10 laptop portables to collect on-site information. Another M24 system will be installed at Cambridge to format data collected in previous seasons and to transmit it to Gubbio.

Research graduate Simon Stoddart, who left for Gubbio last week, said: "The machines will be used to analyse the dating and phasing of archaeo-

logical levels and make spatial comparisons. Usually, stratigraphy analysis would take place the next year, or perhaps two years hence, but computers will help us to work out our mistakes by the end of each day."

Mr Stoddart expects a finding up to 500 stratigraphic units, or layers, at the site, each of which could represent anything from an afternoon up to several hundred years.

"About 25 per cent of our team has used micros before," said Mr Stoddart. "The M24s are important because, being IBM PC-compatible, there is a wider choice of software available for them but they also offer an improvement in speed over the IBM machines. Use of the M10 is experimental - it is rare for archaeologists to enter data on site. We intend to work out the effectiveness of doing this and if it's successful we will make it a central part of the system."

Fibre optics move into the office

By Danny Green

Fibre optics has made its move out of long-distance telecommunications into the office. Last week the cable-maker BICC coiled up a kilometre of hair-fine glass filament and used it to carry messages between different makes of personal computer.

What makes the demonstration significant is that the link conforms to the industry standard in local area networks (LAN). Ethernet. With it, buyers can choose whether to have copper or glass at any point on their Ethernet LAN.



Optical fibres cost more than copper to install, but appeal to banking, military and manufacturing sectors because they can carry more data, are not affected by electric fields and are difficult to "hack" into.

Str William Barlow, chairman of BICC. The messaging idea is sure to be copied.

destroy normal communications links. The US Department of Defence issued a \$5.5 million contract in March for this development of optical fibre links.

Fibre-optic LANs have previously had specialized applications. Bradford University is setting up one to link Apollo workstations on four engineering sites.

Akio Morita, the chairman of Sony, speaking of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, called the US group's charges "unjustified," and Japanese diplomats claimed that the San Jose, California-based trade body misrepresented the US share of the Japanese market. "Counting the production of Japan-based US companies, the US share is closer to 19 per cent than the 11 per cent the SIA claims," said a Japanese embassy spokesman in Washington.

While the association's petition does not promise any certain results, Micron's anti-dumping action triggers an investigatory process with a set timetable for the Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission to act. The Japanese companies cited are Fujitsu, Hitachi, Matsushita, Nec, Toshiba, NEC, OKI and

'I've just printed my first novel'

By David Hewson

It sounds a terrible thing to admit - although there is nothing shameful in the fact whatsoever - but I would never have become a novelist had it not been for the personal microcomputer. Let me hasten to add that the machine concerned had no actual input into the final manuscript.

There are people around who believe that computers can help you to write the stuff, but I am not one of them. If the book is not in you already a computer will not put it there. But what a micro can do is help get out the novel that is lurking around and would never have surfaced without a little extra help.

I'm a case in point. Of course, like a good number of my colleagues then, I used the unfortunate closure of The Times in 1979 to tap out a piece of prose fiction. It was the sort of book journalists always write as a first novel - semi-autobiographical, vaguely set in a thriller genre, and hopelessly self-indulgent.

Luckily, no one saw fit to publish it. But at the time I had the opportunity to slave over an otherwise redundant typewriter. Once normality resumed my name on a bookshelf needed.

Then came the personal computer. At first I flirted with a cheapie, a Commodore 64, but it was not wholly to my liking. This is very much a personal thing: I sold the whole caboodle to a friend and she has since turned out two published books on the same system. But for me the Commodore was slow and a bit basic.

I progressed to an Apricot PC, settled on because of its superb keyboard, and later supplemented it with a lovely little portable Epson PX-8. With that combination I could write on the Epson on trains, planes or in hotel bedrooms and then transfer the results to the Apricot for final editing.

Both computers use the same word processing software so I have nothing new to learn.

Just after Easter last year in Corfu the germ of an idea for a novel arrived. The day's became warmer and I started to rise around 7am to work away in the study before work. It became an easy and pleasurable routine and one that I could never have accepted with a typewriter simply because the chore of rewriting and fiddling about with paper and carbons would have frayed my patience.

Several months later I returned to Corfu with a draft manuscript, polished the thing up on my little Epson while sitting on the terrace of a villa overlooking the channel separating the island from Albania, and decided that there was quite a lot to be said for the novelist's life.

There were a few thorny points. I had difficulty choosing the surname of the principal character, and another important figure, dredged, I presume, from some part of my subconscious, had the same name as a slightly known original businessman. Label write? Not at all, a simple search and replace routine changed every one's names in a few minutes until I got the whole thing right.

Back home I put the final version into the Apricot, printed it out - saving a few hundred pounds on a typeset - and despatched it to the mysterious demi-monde known as publishing. Someone bought it of course. They also decided to set the book from my own computer files which entailed my tidying the manuscript and sending a couple of disks through the post.

No publisher would ever admit to being attracted to an author because a work is on offer for direct setting but it is not something which will be held against you.

A few points should be borne in mind, however. We journalists have the odd nasty habit, such as putting a space before a question mark and using simple apostrophes for quotations.

'I could write on the Epson on trains, planes or in hotel bedrooms'

Computer typesetters take such things literally, as one may discover at great cost. Question marks placed on new lines look particularly horrible.

But in retrospect I have to say that I am entirely indebted to the micro for the opportunity to enter the fiction lists.

The key thing to remember about writing anything on a computer is discipline. Every-one works in a different way when using a word processor, and you need to spend a good deal of time polishing your own system of writing. Some people manage to write, edit and correct on screen. While that works with me on pieces below a few thousand words, I find it impossible on anything longer.

The solution, I discovered, was to work up a nearly-finished draft on screen, print that, and then correct on paper before returning to the computer to make the last amendments.

Computers can shorten much of the drudgery of writing lengthy tomes, but they fiction or more weighty subjects. Their only imperfection is that they do not actually buy the books they help us write.

For this reason I would be grateful if you could note that next spring Robert Hale will be publishing in hardback a novel entitled Shanghai Thunder, written by your humble correspondent. Personally, I am reader neutral, you understand, but the word from my two computers is: please buy it.

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COMPUTER BRIEFING

Study fund

With the opening of a project at Imperial College, London, and the announcement of a collaboration with Manchester Business School, IBM is making an investment of more than £24 million.

The centre at Imperial is based in the college's Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology Department and will allow students to gain experience in the use of computer-controlled techniques in industry. The Manchester scheme will provide students working for their masters' degree in business administration with the knowledge to use IT in business management.

Apart from the IBM equipment, which will be installed at Manchester later this year, the company will fund staff on secondment. Both projects are planned to run for three years.

New Opening

A new example of sales technology: Computer Design Systems announced its OPEN marketing software package. It started as a project for the Coca Cola Export Corporation and grew into a sales system which allows operators to record and retrieve information about a customer's ordering frequency, the preferred day of the

week and time of day to call, and how much the customer is likely to order. Manchester-based CDS is offering the system on computers using local area networking techniques.

The Parliamentary Information Technology Committee is holding a seminar entitled Making New Laws - The Challenge of Information Technology at the Institution of Civil Engineers on July 10. Speakers will discuss ways in which existing legislation can cope with new developments and in what circumstances new legislation is called for. Members of the legal profession, the IT industry and the police will be joined by Geoffrey Patten, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, and Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office.

Contact: The British Computer Society (01-637 0471)

The Times Network for Schools is offering exclusively-designed T-shirts as prizes. Keywords, the network's newsletter, circulated to every secondary school in the country, contains a quiz competition with prizes of white T-shirts bearing the TTNS motif in red and black.

Hong Kong is adopting a computerized cashless-shopping system. Under the easy

pay system (EPS), nearly two million holders of automatic-teller machine bank cards (ATMB) from 29 local banks will now be able to pay for all purchases with the cards with the transactions processed immediately through a central computer.

Shop check-outs have a computer-linked sales terminal; 278 terminals installed in 117 department stores and entertainment centres are to be increased to 10,000 by the end of the year.

A banker said: "Details of the transactions are fed into the central computer that links banks and retail outlets. This instantaneously debits accounts".

Access package

A British communications package for IBM PCs and compatibles, which offers a secure encryption facility to ensure the security of transmitted data, is now being sold as a complete package by Thorn EMI Computer Software.

The Somerset-based Datasoft, which produces DataLink and the enhanced Datacode software, has designed the package to enable the PC to emulate a number of different terminals, allowing access to a wide range of information systems.

There is free registration with three electronic mail services, Telecom Gold, Easy Link and One to One, and reduced price access to the Knowledge Index database. The software will run on any PC fitted with a standard colour/graphics card and costs £315 for the software, VX modem and connecting cable.

When the chips were silicon for the Vegas high rollers

By Richard Sarson

There were some unexpected high rollers in Las Vegas last week. They were most of America's top electronics engineers and the chips were silicon.

But delegates at the Design Automation Conference were playing for high stakes - the profits that will be collected by those best able to reduce the design cycle.

They were viewing the tools that computers provide for designing computers; a rarified and rather incestuous branch of technology.

In the dark ages, about 10 years ago, an engineer designed integrated circuits, combined them into a printed circuit board (PCB), produced a schematic diagram by hand and built a mock-up to test whether the logic worked. Those circuits were simple. Now a board can have thousands of chips and other components with hundreds of thousands of connections. When computers had to take over this work, software houses wrote programs to speed up each individual process.

In Las Vegas this year the emphasis has changed from individual parts of the designer's job, to systems design - or 'front to back solutions'. New companies have sprung up to do it. Companies, for instance, like Cadnetix, which has just set up a European headquarters in Swindon. It was founded four years ago in Boulder, Colorado, by Bruce Holland, a 32 year old work-processor designer who got fed up with the tools then available and decided he could do better himself.

He has written software which goes right through the process of PCB design and layout and designed his own hardware to reduce the learning curve of the engineer from months to days.

Thus, while the rest of the computer industry is extolling the virtues of standardization and compatibility, computer design is going the other way. The other players in the design automation game, Daisy, Mentor, Valid and Rascal Redac (the only British player) were not

heard of five years ago; now all are using special-purpose hardware for complex design.

It seems to pay off. Cadnetix has even sold its system to IBM.

UK events

PC User Show, today until Thursday, Olympia, 2, London. For users of IBM PCs and compatibles (01-837 3699).

Silicon Design Show, July 9-11, Wembley Conference Centre, London.

Computers in Personnel, July 9-11, Royal Lancaster Hotel, Lancaster Terrace, London W2(0277 232030).

Personal Computer World Show, September 4-8, Olympia, London (01-486 1951).

Info North, September 17-19, Belle Vue, Manchester (01-647 1001).

Technology Wales, September 18-20, National Sports Centre, Cardiff (0222 490355).

Overseas

Computer Asia, August 14-17, World Trade Centre, Singapore (01-486 1951).

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How TV could make millions when it closes at night

By Alistair Guild

The BBC and ITV companies could each boost annual revenue by at least £21.5 million if they made their transmitters available for nationwide data transmission after closedown every night.

Banks, retail chains and other organizations that need to distribute large amounts of data from a central office are interested in the possibilities of such a service. Confidentiality would be ensured by coding the information.

The EEC, too is investigating ways other than landlines of sending data to remote of third world countries in development projects. Conventional communication links, such as telephone lines, are often either

non-existent or unreliable. Isolated farms, for example, could receive data used in the automation of livestock feeding by satellite transmission.

Distance is a problem in America also one motor manufacturer requires service days to circulate spare price lists to 7,000 distributors. Now it is contemplating buying 12 minutes of satellite transmission time at \$50 a minute to provide a daily update.

A Californian company, Alpha Microsystems, has developed a product that will allow such technology to be used cheaply.

For less than £1,000, a system which uses domestic

video recorders and a plug-in board for personal computers, such as the IBM AT and XT, will allow the reception or transmission of data in a form which can be recorded on videotape. Up to 100 megabytes can be stored on a four-hour cassette.

The system has applications

for local area networks and Alpha Micro is having discussions with one UK company with 2,400 IBM PCs in its corporate HQ. It wants to avoid cabling because of the cost, or the alternative inconvenience of having to distribute floppy disks to each PC. Using an amateur band transmitter, data could be

transmitted from one central PC to the rest.

The system is at present restricted to one-way communication, in part by the limited bandwidths available to TV organizations. So it is not in competition with the data transmission facilities offered by telephone networks, though cable TV, with its unlimited bandwidth, would open up the possibility of an infinite number of two-way data transmissions.

So far, the technology has been applicable to IBM compatible systems. However, Alpha Micro is negotiating with two UK computer manufacturers about licensing the technology for use as back up for non-IBM compatible systems.



Analysts & Programmers

Developing the future of retail

Safeway is the world's largest food retail chain and we're growing rapidly in the UK, with over 118 stores already nationwide and many more planned for the future. To meet the demands of growth, we're currently developing some of the most sophisticated systems in retail today - from on-line/database ordering, buying and distribution systems to electronic point-of-sale.

Ours is a fast-moving high volume, high

turnover business. At the new computer centre in Aylesford, Kent, we have an IBM 3083 EX running DOS/VSE under VM. The main programming language is COBOL. With on-line/database development through CICS and IDMS plus ADS/On-line as a 4th Generation Language.

Now, we're looking for more DP professionals to join our close knit development team.

Senior Systems Analysts £13.5-£15.5k

Analysts £11.3-£13.5k · Senior Programmers £11-£13k

* Analysts should have 2 years+ relevant experience, together with excellent user liaison skills at all levels.

* For Senior Programmers we'll be looking for at least 3 years' COBOL experience in an IBM on-line database environment together with proven supervisory skills.

In addition to the salaries quoted you'll enjoy the full range of large company benefits plus excellent prospects for both personal and

career development. Generous assistance with relocation to this attractive part of rural Kent will be provided where appropriate.

For more details and a confidential discussion, telephone our Line Managers, Jim Ballingall or Ray Aslett on Maidstone (0622) 72501.

Alternatively, write with full CV to them at: Safeway Food Stores Limited, Baddow Way, Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent ME20 7AT.

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NETHERHALL EDUCATIONAL SOFTWARE UNIT of CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Technical Manager

This unit, which specialises in educational software, requires a Technical Manager to organise the production of software and its implementation by a team of programmers on a range of microcomputers.

In addition to having experience and an interest in a variety of programming languages, applicants should welcome the challenge of working with educationalists as well as programmers.

The starting salary will be circa £10,000. Terms and conditions of employment are excellent and include 21 days annual holiday, flextime based on a 35-hour week and BUPA. Relocation expenses will be paid where appropriate.

If you wish to be considered for this post, please apply in writing, outlining your career in detail to:

R. Mulvey, Netherhall Educational Software, Cambridge University Press, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2RU

Can I make my micro more meaningful?

What should I look for in a general-purpose portable computer?

This animal is mythological. A general-purpose computer includes units, such as bright and large displays and file storage units, not yet available in a form that allow lightweight batteries to support them for long.

The most capable portable computers often need a mains supply; those which run from simple battery power packs are restricted in some of their features.

If your organization has a need for portable information processing then this may be satisfied by choosing a product closely matched to the essentials of 'field' tasks.

My main computer use would be as a word processor, though I also want to use Prestel. What should I pay to achieve such a combination?

Allow about £100 for the adaptor to link your computer to the Prestel service. You will also have to pay to access some of the pages of information and for the normal telephone charges on a time basis.

Word processors offer various standards. Producing lengthy articles is different from writing simple letters. With limited aims it may pay you to buy second-hand equipment, providing you are assured of reliable maintenance facilities.

The total cost could be kept under £1,000 on the assumption that you are not interested in using the vast amounts of software created for the IBM personal computer product. Is a general purpose database package suitable for production control tasks?

Production control tasks, involve the creation of bills of materials which reflect the structure of engineering designs and their analysis into assemblies and

This week HEDLEY VOYSEY looks at ways of networking, and goes in search of a mythical beast.

If you need advice, write to Hedley at Computer Horizons, The Times, Box 7, London WC1X 9EZ.

WORKSHOP

sub-assemblies. Usually packages to handle production control are adapted to such essential processing functions.

The main feature of general purpose databases is their ability to be flexible about the processing carried out and to respond to a wide variety of queries posed about the data. Your needs appear rather different.

What is the best way of moving from a single personal computer to a set of users sharing files and more costly printers?

There are a variety of so-called 'micro networks' designed to produce a smooth change and costs also vary. The less expensive concentrate on networking small and simple machines while providing for a central store of files, the sharing of two printers, and a tape unit to back-up the files. The back-up tape is necessary for any set of files crucial to the business.

The IBM PC and many compatible machines can accept a separate 'multi-user' board which can be plugged into the PC. This additional processor is more powerful than the normal PC and enables it to act as a manager of the other users with their screens and keyboards.

Simple networks will be critically dependent on activity not creating a nasty bottleneck, so it is essential to avoid such 'traffic jams'.

The Euro watch on IBM

From Dr M. Caspari, Director-General for Competition, European Commission, Brussels:

The suggestion in the article, IBM in second round Euro clash, by Jane Lawrence (The Times, June 25) that the commission is preparing further proceedings against IBM under the EEC competition rules, is not correct.

My staff have been monitoring the implementation of IBM's undertaking throughout the last year. To that end they have had many meetings with IBM and other companies which have an interest in this matter. All its activity has been in accordance with the conditions of acceptance of the undertaking as laid down in Commissioner Andersen's

LETTER

letter to IBM of August 1, 1984. The contents of that letter and the terms of the undertakings were made public at the time.

The use of remarks attributed to an official of the Commission's press and information office in London seems therefore to have been based on a misunderstanding of the true situation. This will, I think, become clear from the statement of the working of the undertaking in its first year which the commission intends to release in July.

Office Systems Professionals

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We are C.T. Bowring & Co. Ltd. (Part of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. of New York). Together we form the largest insurance broking organisation in the world. Here in the UK, for example, we cover all types of 'risk' from undersea exploration, marine and shipping business to construction, aviation, space projects and domestic insurance.

Our Office Support Team provides the environment for supporting our Group's Office Systems Services. This includes writing and evaluating utilities software; advising on suitable hardware and providing support to users on their Office Systems such as Electronic Mail.

You will have the opportunity to participate in all of these activities. It is interesting and stimulating work and offers scope to broaden your skills and experience.

We have two positions, one which requires 3+ years' experience in DP which will have included experience of minis and office automation products, ideally in a support role, but you should also have experience of writing and evaluating software.

The other post would be suitable for a graduate with two years' DP experience which preferably will have included some experience of office automation products.

Please write - in the strictest confidence - or telephone today. Miss Jenny Massey, Recruitment Manager, C.T. Bowring & Co. Ltd., The Bowring Building, P.O. Box 145, Tower Place, London, EC3P 4BE. Tel: 01-283 3100 ext. 2105.

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Bankers' Automated Clearing Services Limited (BACS), a company owned by the London Clearing Banks, provides an Electronic Funds Transfer service which is used by major corporate customers of the banks.

As a result of continued expansion, a vacancy has arisen for a Senior Systems Auditor. The successful applicant will join a small team involved in identifying and ensuring compliance with controls against all the risks faced by the company including, for example failure to process within the allotted timescale.

Candidates should have experience in auditing, computer systems, or have considerable experience in systems or over 5 weeks annual holiday, non-contributory pension and life assurance scheme, subsidised staff restaurant, sports and social club, relocation assistance if necessary and house purchase scheme after qualifying period.

For further details and an application form please telephone Mrs. R. Siddons on 01-952 2333, or write to her at Bankers' Automated Clearing Services Limited, De Havilland Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 5QA.

BACS

WHERE WOULD WALL STREET BE

WITHOUT TANDEM COMPUTERS?



WHERE WOULD FORTUNE 500 BE WITHOUT TANDEM COMPUTERS?

FORTUNE 500
349

Just ten years after
we started, Tandem joined 150
of our customers in FORTUNE magazine's
top 500 U.S. companies.

A system we believe will be just as revolutionary for large U.K. organisations as it has been for our clients throughout the rest of the world.

Because it'll actually work with whatever computer system you're currently using to run your business. And make it better.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE SYSTEM I'VE ALREADY GOT?

Virtually every large company in the world uses a conventional mainframe computer system to run its business.

The mainframe is norm, and has been since the basic technology was established some thirty years ago. It's part of the furniture—and that's part of the problem. Because companies have grown used to putting up with the problems inherent in mainframe system design.

Like the fact that you can't always have all the information you want, when you want it.

When it's working to capacity, you have to "queue." And, when you want to expand that capacity, more often than not you have to replace the system with a bigger one.

Which often means stopping, retraining staff, rewriting programs—and writing off your initial investment.

If you need a "fail-safe" computer—one that can continue to function even if there's a breakdown in the system—conventional mainframes can handle it. You just buy two identical systems (at double the cost) and one sits idle waiting for the other to break down.

A neat solution if you happen to make the computers. Not exactly good economics for you.

Like it or lump it, these are the "rules" of conventional computers.

Tandem breaks them all.

SO WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Some ten years ago, Tandem looked at the problem and found a unique solution.

We did it by developing a system which cures all the day-to-day headaches that come with conventional computer technology.

Our system, for example, has fault tolerance built into it. If a single component fails, another automatically takes up the workload.

Data integrity is built-in, too. Which means that vital information shouldn't be lost or corrupted in the event of a fault.

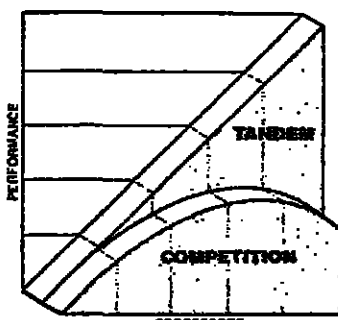
If you want to expand the system—or the database—you can, almost indefinitely. Without disrupting the system or the business.

Like building blocks, you simply add another processor when you're ready.

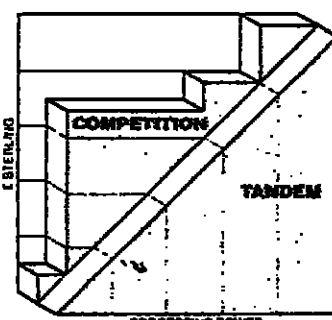
So there's no need to over-invest now in computer power you're not actually going to need until some later date.

And, unlike conventional systems, there's no decline in computer power per £ as your system grows either.

You don't need to be a financial director, or a data processing manager, to imagine what that can mean to computer cost efficiency.



With conventional computers, doubling your processors does not double your performance. With Tandem, each incremental increase in processing power provides matching performance.



With conventional computers, you must continually over-invest to ensure sufficient processing power. With Tandem, growth matches need, so you never invest more than you have to.

What's more, thanks to Tandem's unique distributed database, all system users can have access to the same up to date information simultaneously, anywhere in the world.

However large the organisation is.

(Tandem allows from 2 to 16 processors in a single system, and up to 255 systems in a complete international network, all of which can interface with each other.)

If that sounds complicated to operate, it isn't.

In fact customers in the prestigious U.S. Cowan/Datamation Survey have voted Tandem No.1 for customer loyalty.

Not once. But for three years running.

Ahead of every other major computer company.

ON-LINE TRANSACTION PROCESSING.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

A Tandem on-line system doesn't just solve the problems of conventional mainframe computers. (As if that weren't enough.)

It actually ushers in a new age where the computer can respond far more effectively to the changing environment in which business must operate to survive.

An age where management is based on information—not intuition.

Where information is fresh, not hours or even weeks old. Where people can access, update and act upon relevant data anywhere in the system network, anywhere in the world.

The age of on-line transaction processing.

The fastest growing sector of an already exploding computer market.

SOME OF OUR MAJOR WORLDWIDE CUSTOMERS.

BARCLAY'S BANK	GULF	PIRELLI
BRITISH TELECOM	HERTZ	PITNEY BOWES
BEECHAM COSMETICS	HUGHES AIRCRAFT	PORSCHE
EQUITY & LAW	MOBIL OIL	SCANDINAVIAN
FEDERAL EXPRESS	MOTOROLA	AIRLINES SYSTEM
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	NATIONAL GIROBANK	TRUSTHOUSE FORTI

Thanks to our unique approach to system design, Tandem lead the world in on-line transaction processing.

And, as our phenomenal growth in the last ten years shows, it's here to stay.

We set out in 1974 to develop the first fault-tolerant computer system.

Along the way, we created a system that's highly reliable, simple to operate, easy to expand—and versatile enough to handle the communication needs of virtually any corporation.

No matter how big. No matter where.

A system which can go to work improving your business—without destroying your investment in current computer technology.

Fanciful? We don't think so.

And neither do our existing customers in the financial world, telecommunications, manufacturing, distribution, transportation, retailing, energy—and government.

Throughout the world.

Tandem Computers cut the knot for them. Could we do it for you?

For further information and a copy of our Annual Report, please contact Michael Lambert, Tandem Computers Limited, Peel House, 32-34 Church Road, Northolt, Middlesex UB5 5AB, Tel. 01-841 7381. Telex: 933333. Other offices in the City, West End, High Wycombe, Birmingham, Rochdale and Glasgow.

TANDEM COMPUTERS

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WORLD LEADERS IN ON-LINE TRANSACTION PROCESSING

• FOR DISTRIBUTION • ENERGY • FINANCE • GOVERNMENT • MANUFACTURING • RETAILING • TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION •

FOOTBALL

Italian waiter serves an English dish in near-farcical setting

By Dennis Shaw

The £250,000 deal transfer of Gordon Cowans and Paul Rideout of Aston Villa to Bari, was the brainchild of a man who happily described himself as "an Italian waiter" yet could well have World Cup implications.

The deal, concluded at the weekend, has given Cowans the hope of resurrecting an England future, seemingly wrecked by a broken leg and Rideout, the ambition to be promoted from Under 21 to senior international status.

Cowans has signed a contract said to be worth £250,000 over two years to play for the comparatively small Italian south coast club just promoted to the first division. He said of his move: "Anybody given

the chance to treble their income would have taken the same decision."

Rideout will earn rather less but will nevertheless undergo a dramatic change in his way of life, all as a result of an approach from the licensee of a local establishment in Birmingham.

Gianni Paladini was not taken all that seriously by Aston Villa or the local media when he received permission for Cowans and Rideout to go to Bari for the transfer of the club's final match of the season.

This fixture was against Pescara in June when a 2-0 victory secured promotion and the right for them to sign two foreign players. Cowans and Rideout were seen as "disgraced at holidaymakers" when the enterprising St Paladini presented them for talks with Bari.

This episode was regarded by Graham Turner, the Villa manager, as an item of middle class media belief, which seemed to be reinforced when no official contact was received from Bari before he set off on his holidays to Greece.

It transpires, however, that Mr Ellis was not at all averse to talking in multi-million lira terms.

Now Villa seek a big name replacement and it is regarded as more than mere coincidence that last week Ellis visited Portugal, where Alan Gray, the Everton ex-Villa forward is on holiday.

A challenge for Clarke

Allen Clarke yesterday returned as manager of Barnsley, a week after the second division side dismissed Bobby Collins. Clarke left Barnsley to manage Leeds United five years ago after leading them to promotion from the fourth division.

Geoff Buckle, the club chairman, said: "Allen did an extremely good job for Barnsley when he was here before and we are sure he will do a good job again. He is coming under different circumstances. We are two divisions higher but financially we are in a far worse position. We have explained the finances to him and he knows he has a problem on his hands."

Stockport County, of the fourth division, were saved from relegation by a £70,000 tax bill was paid at the last minute.

The Football Association of Ireland showed a loss of over £18,000 last season. Only the international against England and Italy and the home World Cup qualifying fix against the Soviet Union produced profits.

Chesterfield have been awarded a £175,000 grant by the Football Grounds Improvement Trust towards the £200,000 cost of improving safety standards after the Bradford fire disaster.

Argentina's final shot

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - Argentina became the sixth country to qualify for the 1986 World Cup soccer final when a late goal scored by Passarella, a defender, gave them a 2-2 draw with Peru on Sunday in their last qualifying match.

Passarella's shot beat the ball to the back post and bounced agonizingly on the goal line before Garcia, a substitute, ran it into the net to shatter Peru's dream of an upset.

Peru, who had to win to qualify directly for the finals, were leading 2-1 after 30 minutes and seemed to be on their way to a memorable victory until Argentina's eighteenth-minute equalizer. They made a desperate attempt to regain the lead but could not beat Fillo despite two good chances.

Passarella gave Argentina the lead in the twelfth minute from a brilliant pass by Maradona, who has shaken off his earlier injury. Reyna, a defender, equalized in the 43rd minute and Uribe added another goal 16 minutes later.

HAMBURG: Mark McGhee, Hamburg's former Aberdeen forward, had a groin operation yesterday and may be out of action for several weeks. He last won from a knee operation.

YACHTING

Fastest boats picked

By John Nicholls

Perhaps the only surprise in yesterday's announcement of the Royal Ocean Racing Club team to represent Britain in the Admiral's Cup was that the selectors picked the obvious boats. Thus Jack (Larry Woodfield), Panda (Peter Whipp) and Phoenix (Lloyd Banks), the three highest-speed boats after a long series of trials, will now have the chance to compete with the best from 18 other nations.

John Roome, the chairman of the selectors, said: "We are aware that we are taking a risk in not including a big boat in the team. However, we believe it is a risk worth taking. They could have done otherwise: to have ignored any of the three fastest boats among the 22

contenders would surely have been a greater risk."

Jade is the only one of the three that is British designed (by Robert Humphreys) and built: the other two are French. All three have been qualified to represent Britain in the One Ton Cup, an individual event which starts in Poole on July 13, when they will be racing against one another. In the Admiral's Cup they will have to put rivals aside and race as a team.

History has shown that winning teams always comprise of reliable boats that accumulate points in all five races. The team is supported by Rival Vodafone and the first race of the could have been won by Jade, is sponsored by Champagne Mumm, is on July 31.

GOLF: Laura Davies, of Surrey, on Sunday won her first tournament, the Belgian open, since turning professional this year with a final one-under-par 72 round.

CRICKET: Cornwall Insurance Second Test (11am-5pm) England v Australia

OTHER SPORT: Championship (11.0-5.50 or 6.0) Derby: Derby v Gillingham

OTHER MATCH (11.0-5.30 or 6.0): Tottenham v Southampton

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Lequeux rides Rainbow Quest

By Phil McLennan

Alain Lequeux will renew his association with Rainbow Quest in the Coral-Eclipse at Sandown Park on Saturday. The sponsors make Jeremy Tree's Coronation Cup winner 5-4 favourite to land his second successive group one event.

With Pat Eddery, Rainbow Quest's regular partner, retained by Vincent O'Brien to ride at Phoenix Park on Saturday, Tree moved quickly yesterday to snap up Lequeux's services.

Alain rode Rainbow Quest for me in the French Derby last year when he was third to Darshaan and gets on well with him," Tree said.

Tree will again provide a pacemaker for Rainbow Quest in August, who filled the role at Epsom and previously in the Clive Graham Stakes at Goodwood. There is also a possibility that Khaled Abdullah, Rainbow Quest's owner, will use Cataldi as a second pacemaker.

Guy Harwood's Lincoln will set fast pace for Rousillon in the Queen Anne Stakes at Royal Ascot and kept on sufficiently well to pick up £27,164 fourth prize money.

Harwood confirmed yesterday that Rousillon misses the Eclipse and goes straight for the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood on July 31.

Another Royal Ascot winner to sidestep the Eclipse is Al Bahathri who was mooted as a Sandown possibility after her Coronation Stakes triumph.

Bob Back (Bruce Raymond), Pebbles (Steve Cauthen) and Commanche Run (Lester Pigott), the first in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Royal Ascot, will renew rivalry on Saturday and the only other probable runners are the French-trained pair, Pink (Freddie Head) and ladies (cashless).

Of these two, Pink appears to have the better credentials having won the group three Prix du Muguet and finished well in the group two Prix Dollar at Longchamp on his latest two runs.

Barry Hills still has Royal Harmony, Zaifanon and Perfect Match in the Eclipse but is unlikely to declare any of them at today's four-day stage.

Other news from Lambourn concerns Hills's Leventis Stakes winner, Sure Blade, who will miss next week's July Stakes. The colt's connections feel they have a genuine 2,000 Guineas prospect on their hands and as he is still immature, they intend to put him away for the summer with the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster in September likely to be his next race.

The sponsors' full betting for the Coral-Eclipse is: 5-4 Rainbow Quest, 100-30 Pebbles, 7-2 Commanche Run, 10-1 Pink, 12-1 Bob Back, 14-1 ladies, 20-1 August.

Slip Anchor, Lord de Walden's Epsom Derby winner, will remain in training for the rest of the season (Christopher Goulding writes). After knocking a joint last Thursday it was feared that he had broken a bone and would be out of action until next year. However, an X-ray showed that all is well.

Henry Cecil, the colt's trainer, said yesterday: "There is no fracture and he is very much better today. I will now train him for the Great Victoria Stakes at Epsom."

On So Sharp, the unbeaten Oaks winner, under the Slip Anchor in the King George VI Stakes, Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, is reported to be in fine form.

RACING: CORONATION CUP WINNER IS 5-4 TO LAND SECOND SUCCESSIVE GROUP ONE PRIZE



Rainbow Quest, favourite for the Coral-Eclipse at Sandown Park on Saturday

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Promising Missilah can initiate double for Guest

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Rae Guest, who gave a superb performance on the mercurial character, Capricorn Belle, in the Van Greet stakes at Newmarket on Saturday, has been rewarded by Luca Cumani at Yarmouth today. Guest has rides on four fancied runners from Cumani's Newmarket stable and is expected to reward Cumani's faith by winning at least two of those races on Missilah (3.15) and Fateful Princess (4.45).

Unoriginal though it may seem Fateful Princess is named to win the Tote Place Only Maiden Fillies Stakes. That encouraging run behind Cherry Ridge at York last month earned Fateful Princess down as a certain future winner.

Missilah, my selection for the Tote Credit Handicap Stakes won first and only race this season at Leicester, making virtually the running. That performance encourages me to think that she should be capable of coping with the promising maiden, Happy House, at a difference of 7lb.

In the EBF Fillies' Maiden Stakes, Guest will ride Nickle A Kiss, a filly that George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, expects to go well on her debut. But to my eyes, the experience of Putapepa from Henry Cecil's stable, may be decisive.

Guest is running so well in her first race at Sandown, this full-sister to that fast horse, Precocious, was not at all disgraced in her next race at New

01-837 0668

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Merchant Banking

A judicious move for a commercially-oriented lawyer

c. £20-25,000 + bank benefits

Chase Manhattan Limited, a leading Merchant Bank, is looking for a fully qualified solicitor or barrister who wants to apply his legal training to investment banking.

This is an excellent opportunity for a well-regarded professional who is looking to break new ground in this competitive and very rewarding environment.

The role will initially involve you in the drafting and negotiation of documentation for bonds, other securities and syndicated loans. You will, however, be encouraged to extend your professional expertise in all aspects of merchant banking and to acquire all appropriate skills.

It is envisaged that the successful candidate is likely to be in the age range 27-35, preferably with some securities related experience. Of more importance, however, is the ability to deal constructively with our customers and to bring an alert, enquiring mind to your work.

If you would like to graft your professional abilities into a new and flourishing field of opportunity, we'd like to talk to you. Write and tell us how you can make a significant contribution to our business, and include a detailed c.v. to: Kevin Cripps, Personnel Manager, Chase Manhattan Limited, Woodgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P 2HD, Telephone: 01-726 5415.



CHASE

Commercial Lawyer

(c. £13,000)

SUN LIFE Assurance Society plc, one of the major UK life assurance companies, require a Solicitor or Barrister with experience in commercial law relating to the life assurance and pensions industry to supplement their existing Legal Department, based in London.

The position will call for involvement in a wide range of legal topics associated with companies operating in the financial sector of industry. A firm knowledge of company law, trusts and contract law will be essential and an appreciation of the uses of life assurance products for tax planning purposes is desirable.

The ability to draft documents and communicate clearly at all levels will also be essential.

A generous fringe benefits package will be provided including mortgage subsidy, profit-sharing, non-contributory pension scheme and free private medical insurance.

Written applications, including a full curriculum vitae should be sent to:-

D.J. Morgan,
Deputy Secretary and Solicitor,
SUN LIFE Assurance Society plc,
107 Cheapside,
LONDON EC2V 6DU.

SUN LIFE Assurance Society plc

FRERE CHOLMELEY

Young Solicitors

Frere Cholmeley seeks young Solicitors who are recently qualified or will be qualifying shortly for posts in its expanding practice. We have vacancies in our departments for bright young Solicitors interested in:

★ Company and Commercial Work, with an international element and an opportunity to develop a specialisation.

★ Litigation, with an emphasis on employment law and the opportunity for tribunal advocacy.

★ Property work for both commercial and private clients.

★ Taxation mainly corporate in character.

We offer varied and challenging work in a friendly environment and fully competitive salaries. Successful candidates will have a good degree, enthusiasm and the ability to work with a strongly motivated team.

Please write with a full curriculum vitae to:

Nicholas Baker
The Administration Partner
Frere Cholmeley
28 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London, WC2A 3HH.BRISTOL
OSBORNE CLARKE

Commercial Lawyers

We are currently experiencing a substantially increased workload in our Commercial Departments.

Although we have recently recruited two assistant solicitors to join our Company/Commercial Department in early Autumn, we see a definite need for further assistance. Accordingly we now seek the following additional assistants:

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

ONE ASSISTANT - (Approximately two years qualified)

ONE ASSISTANT - (Newly qualified or about to qualify)

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION DEPARTMENT

ONE ASSISTANT - (Approximately one year qualified)

The Company/Commercial Department comprises three (shortly to become four) Partners and two (shortly to become four) assistants and covers a wide range of work from basic corporate and commercial advice and documentation to the more substantive and challenging work of acquisitions, restructurings, liquidations, new issues and other Stock Exchange related work, for both private and public company clients.

The Commercial Litigation work is derived primarily from the Company/Commercial Department and includes contract and employment disputes, insolvency litigation, intellectual property right protection and company litigation. It is expected that the Commercial Litigation Department will attract work in its own right to an increasing extent.

These posts are expected to be of particular interest to young solicitors wishing to enhance their career prospects by gaining all round commercial experience in a substantial firm outside London and in an active and stimulating environment with an attractive remuneration package.

Bristol continues to be a fast developing City with a wide range of growing financial and commercial activities.

Applications and C.V.s should be sent to:

Mrs. J. M. Baker, Office Administrator
Osborne Clarke, 30 Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol, BS99 7QQ

Solicitor

1-2 Years' Experience
Litigation/Employment Law

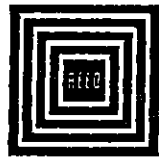
Reed International P.L.C. is seeking a young solicitor to advise on contentious issues and disputes in all areas of the law and to specialise in all aspects of employment law.

Based at the Company's Headquarters in Central London, the successful candidate will join our established team of eight experienced solicitors and will work closely with the senior solicitor specialising in these areas. In order to make a full contribution, a commercially-minded approach is necessary.

Applicants should have 1-2 years' post-qualification experience in general or commercial law or litigation, gained either in industry or private practice.

Salary will be around £13,000 pa and the level of benefits are those expected of a major company.

Please write, in confidence, with full career details to the Personnel Manager, Reed International P.L.C., Reed House, 83 Piccadilly, London W1A 1EJ.



THE LAW SOCIETY

Legal Aid-Solicitor
£9,209 - £17,863 Reading

Applications are invited from solicitors for a vacancy in the Reading Legal Aid Office at a salary within the above range depending on age and experience and not necessarily at the minimum.

The work requires a solicitor with a level headed approach to assessing the merits and likely benefits of prospective legal actions, and an eye for detail, who can work in a quick orderly way and exercise sound judgment. A broad experience of both civil and criminal work is required.

The terms of service include a contributory superannuation scheme with dependants provision, regular increments and four weeks annual leave. Removal expenses are not payable on first appointment and applicants from outside the area are therefore asked to confirm that they envisage no problem in moving to within commuting distance of the office.

Applicants who would like additional information are invited to telephone the Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, on 01-353 7411.

Write in confidence by 12th July 1985, giving full details of education, experience, employment, present salary and date available to: Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, The Law Society, 5th Floor, Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, London. EC4A 3BN.



RICHARDS BUTLER

COMPANY/
COMMERCIAL
LAWYERS

We have vacancies in our busy and expanding Company Department for lawyers who are up to 5 years qualified with relevant experience and who are about to qualify.

The work is varied and includes substantial matters, principally in the corporate finance field, and the successful candidates will need to be enthusiastic, hard-working and to use initiative and demonstrate commercial ability in dealing with clients and their problems.

We offer excellent salaries, the opportunity to work for a period in our offices in Abu Dhabi and Hong Kong, good career prospects and a pleasant working environment.

Please apply in writing to
Stephen Sever or telephone
him on 01-247 6555RICHARDS BUTLER
5, CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ

RICHARDS BUTLER

COMMERCIAL
PROPERTY

We have two vacancies in our Property Department for young solicitors, admitted 1-2 years, wishing to specialise in commercial property work.

The Department undertakes a wide range of work where a ready grasp of the commercial considerations and ability to work under pressure is as important as academic qualifications.

We offer excellent salaries, good career prospects and a pleasant working environment.

Please apply in writing to
John Rainford or telephone
him on 01-247 6555RICHARDS BUTLER
5, CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ

Assistant Solicitor

PO2-3 £13,137-£15,261 p.a. inc.

Hackney Council needs a solicitor with a particular interest in developing employment opportunities and community relations in the inner city. You will ideally have experience in Urban Local Government, in working with voluntary groups, or in race relations and some knowledge of current inner city initiatives to stimulate business enterprise. Advice to and attendance at the Council's Community Development and Employment Committees and advice to Council members and officers on a daily basis will be central to the job. Contact with Voluntary Organisations through the Community Development office, and advice on Race and Equal Opportunity topics will also be involved. A grounding in Conveyancing or Trusts will be just as appropriate as experience in Litigation.

You will be immediately responsible to the Principal Solicitor (Property) and will be one of a team of ten solicitors led by the Borough Solicitor who together with legal executives and support staff provide a comprehensive legal service to the Council. Solicitors holding a current practising certificate will be preferred but other persons with appropriate experience (including barristers) may apply.

Job share applications will be welcomed with or without a partner. Application forms are available from John Penney, Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mare Street, E8 1EA or telephone 01-886 5331 (24 hour answering service) quoting reference BJ502. Closing date July 10th, 1985.

The Council intends to decentralise its services, therefore the duties, hours of work or location of this (these) post(s) may be subject to change.

HACKNEY COUNCIL
Working for local people

We gratefully welcome applications from black people, disabled people and women where they are under-represented in particular jobs

INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATE
LAWYERS

FRESHFIELDS are looking to recruit up to three able and vigorous young lawyers, with at least two years of relevant post qualification experience, to join their busy and expanding Company and Commercial department.

The range of work to be accomplished is varied and widespread, much of it with an international content, and is calculated not to lead to over-specialisation in the

longer term. Secondment to one of the firm's overseas offices might well be a career development possibility.

Candidates, who should be able to demonstrate good intellectual ability and a relevant background of experience, should write, enclosing career details, to:- David Rance, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

FRESHFIELDS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MAGISTRATES' COURTS

COMMITTEE

Appointment of
Senior Court Clerks/
Court Clerks

CC/PAD 1-14 (£7,743 - £12,105)

The final stage of the reorganisation of the Courts Service within Northamptonshire to provide two divisions has been agreed and applications are now invited from barristers and solicitors for the posts of Senior Court Clerk and suitably qualified persons within the meaning of the Justices' Clerks (Qualifications of Assistants) Rules 1979 for the posts of Court Clerk. The five salary points chosen within the above scale will depend on qualification and/or experience.

The successful applicants will be based at Northampton although Court sittings will take place in any of the 5 Divisions in South Northamptonshire which covers a population of some 300,000. Casual car allowance will be payable.

The JNC Conditions of Service apply as supplemented by this Committee's own terms and conditions of employment. The post is superannuable and appointment will be subject to a satisfactory medical report. Assistance with removal expenses, including contributions towards estate agent and legal fees will be considered.

Applications should be forwarded to Julian Bowden Esq., Chief Executive, Northamptonshire Magistrates' Courts Committee, Court House, Campbell Square, Northampton NN1 3ED before 5th July, 1985. Envelopes should be endorsed "Appointment of Senior Court Clerks/Court Clerks".

NEWLY QUALIFIED?

On behalf of our clients, who include major City law firms, we are currently seeking newly/recently qualified Solicitors preferably with good City background who have gained all-round experience, to work in the following areas: Company/Commercial, Litigation, Conveyancing, Intellectual Property and EEC law.

If you are considering a move and seek sound career advice, please contact Claire Wiseman in strict confidence on:

01-623 4295
G.D.C. (PROFESSIONAL)
17, St Swithin's Lane,
London EC4N 8AL

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Seven Partner Aldwych firm seek energetic and personable young Solicitor with experience of private and corporate clients to assist in varied and growing workload.

Applications with CV to Richard Read,
Asshetons 99 Aldwych
London WC2B 4JF

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Due to the death of a partner we are seeking a solicitor with 2/3 years' admitted experience in both residential and commercial conveyancing. An excellent opportunity for the right applicant, salary in the £11,000 to £13,000 region.

Please write to or telephone

Mr P. J. Castle-Dine,
WOOD & SONS
18 High Street, Beckenham, Kent. 01-658 2266To advertise in
The Times or
The Sunday Times
please telephone
01-837 3311 or 3333

Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Alternatively you may write to:

Times Newspapers Limited,
Classified Dept,
FREEPOST,
London, WC1 8BR

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Our expanding Commercial Conveyancing Department acts for a wide range of Institutional, Developer and Public Company clients advising on every aspect of property investment and development.

We seek a young solicitor qualified two to four years with good experience, drive and a commitment to specialisation in commercial property related work.

Applications in writing with full C.V. to:-

Guy Palmer
Stones Porter & Co
26/27 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AQ

01-837 0668

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

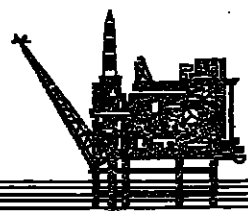
LEGAL ADVISER
Major International Oil Company

Marathon Oil, operator of the Brae field in the North Sea, is a major oil and gas corporation and is continuing to grow throughout the UK. As a result of these increased activities we now have a requirement for an additional Legal Adviser to join our professional team at our head office in London.

The need is for a qualified Solicitor or Barrister with a good academic record and 2-3 years' experience in commercial law, ideally aged under 30, a knowledge of the construction industry - particularly with regards to oil and gas-related contracts - would be an advantage. Familiarity with marine and corporate law would also be helpful. Some overseas assignments may be required.

We are offering a very attractive remuneration package to fully reflect your experience, including the comprehensive benefits normally associated with a successful international oil company.

Please write with a full CV, or telephone for an application form, to: Mel Northfield, Marathon International Petroleum (GB) Ltd., Marathon House, 174 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5AT. Tel: 01-486 0222.



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- in working for a unique investment company?
- in developing your career within a commercial environment
- in attractive financial sector benefits, including a concessionary mortgage facility?

If you

- have been qualified for at least two years
- have good commercial instincts
- work well under pressure...

...then Investors in Industry would like to hear from you. We need two new recruits for our Legal Department in Solihull. Starting salary will depend on relevant experience. Successful candidates with first class commercial experience may be appointed within a higher grade which carries with it a company car.

Please telephone for further details and an application form.

Jo Dean, Personnel Manager, Investors in Industry plc,
91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP. Tel: 01-928 7822

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THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.

LINKLATORS & PAINES

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Solicitor

Linklaters & Paines are seeking a Solicitor to join their Trusts and Pensions Department. The aim is that the Solicitor appointed will direct his or her time between a wide range of trust and tax planning matters for individuals and trustees and advising companies and trustees on all aspects of company pension schemes. The work is likely to have an international flavour.

Although post admission experience of some or all of these kinds of work would be useful, applications from lawyers about to complete their training will be equally welcome. We shall be looking for someone with a good academic record who can demonstrate energy, commitment and the ability to get on well with others.

Salary and benefits will be competitive and prospects are good for lawyers of high ability and with the capacity to take on major responsibility early in their careers.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae and quoting reference 56 to:

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Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATORS & PAINES

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We carry on our international banking practice in each of these important financial and commercial centres. If you are an able and ambitious young lawyer qualifying this year we would like you to join us.

Applicants need not have previous relevant experience but must have a good academic record. Successful applicants will join one of our banking groups in London and may subsequently be offered the opportunity to join one of our foreign offices.

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Royex House, Aldermanbury Sq. London EC2V 7LD
(attention: Delia Pegg)

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COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL
SOLICITOR AND
COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING
SOLICITOR

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Solicitor in each of the Company/Commercial Department and the Commercial Conveyancing Department of this firm (approximately 50 minutes from London). Applicants should be of at least one year's qualification and must have definite Partnership potential.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL
DEPARTMENT

The Department, although established, is expanding rapidly and acts for a wide range of business clients including those starting out in business for the first time and public companies. Client requirements range from formations to liquidations and include a substantial amount of acquisition work.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING
DEPARTMENT

Like the Company/Commercial Department, the Commercial Conveyancing Department is experiencing rapid growth. It services the conveyancing requirements of the firm's commercial clients and complements the work of the Company/Commercial Department. Commercial freehold and leasehold acquisitions and disposals form a large part of the work.

Interviews for both posts can be held in London on request.

Applications, giving full career details, should be addressed to the Senior Commercial Partner, Becke Phipps, 7 Spencer Parade, Northampton, NN1 5AB.

PARIS

BANKING

Our client is the autonomous large Paris office of a major City of London firm. Expansion in their banking department necessitates the recruitment of a further English qualified solicitor on a permanent or contract basis.

We are keen to hear from lawyers ideally in their late 20's or early 30's who have a commercial and/or banking background. Work will mainly concern documentation relating to euro-currency lending, including ship and aircraft financing and equipment leasing.

The Paris office have their own career development structure and promotion is on merit. Remuneration will equate to a City salary.

They have a mix of English and French lawyers. The ability to come to terms with the French language will be useful.

Apply quoting ref. TW/C164 in strict confidence.

Reuter Simkin Limited 36-38 Bedford Row London WC1R 4HE. Telephone: 01-405 6852 Telex: 884064 Fax: 01-405 3677.

REUTER
SIMKIN
RECRUITMENT

LITIGATION

Partnership Prospect

Our Client is an eighteen partner practice outside London with a heavy and expanding litigation workload.

An ambitious and able solicitor is required to take a leading role in the varied litigation work. The successful applicant will be experienced in general commercial work and complex employment matters.

Initial terms will include above average remuneration, an exciting workload and early partnership prospects.

To discuss this opportunity in confidence, contact Ashley Balls at Reuter Simkin, 26-28 Bedford Row London WC1R 4HE. Tel. 01-405 6852, quoting ref. C163.

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RECRUITMENTSLAUGHTER AND MAY
are
looking for
YOUNG LAWYERS

Slaughter and May invite applications from young solicitors with up to 4 years experience who want a career with a major City firm, working in the Company/Commercial, Commercial Property, Litigation or Tax Departments.

The firm's practice, in the U.K. and overseas, continues to expand and offers a wide range of financial and commercial work which is both challenging and intellectually stimulating; it often involves considerable responsibility and young lawyers are encouraged to accept this challenge.

Previous experience is welcome but next September's qualifiers should certainly apply if they have a good academic background and want to join a first class team working in a friendly atmosphere, based in London or in one of the overseas offices.

Salary and benefits are attractive and the working conditions are good. Write now, with a detailed curriculum vitae, to:-

Peter Morley-Jacob,
Slaughter and May,
35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB.

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SOLICITORS -
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To £20,000 + Benefits

Our client is an expanding British Merchant Bank with a need for young graduate Solicitors with commercial acumen to join its corporate finance team and become involved in all aspects of corporate advisory work.

Applicants, aged up to 30, should have a good honours degree and are likely to have gained post-admission experience EITHER in a merchant bank or stockbroker OR in the banking/corporate finance department of a large City practice.

Please contact Robert Digby to arrange an informal and confidential preliminary discussion.

SOLICITOR
COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

£17,000 + car

Our client, a major multinational holding company, based in Central London, is seeking to recruit a young solicitor, aged up to 30, to join its large legal department.

The successful candidate will have a good academic record and at least two years post-qualification experience in company and commercial matters.

Please contact John Cullen or Simon Harrison.

Financial Recruitment Specialists
16-18 New Bridge St. London EC4V 6AU
Telephone 01-583 0073

Assistant
Legal Adviser

c. £15,000

Samuel Montagu is one of the UK's most prestigious merchant banks and a member of the Accepting Houses Committee. Our policy of consolidation and co-ordination has created a new position for a young Solicitor to assist our Legal Adviser in administering an internal legal service. This involves the provision of direct advice and support to the business teams, who negotiate a large number of sophisticated and varied financial transactions worldwide.

Candidates should have 2 years post-qualification experience within a well-respected firm, preferably in the area of company and banking law. This is a challenging and varied career role, calling for the highest levels of diplomacy, maturity and communication skills. Fluency in any foreign language would be advantageous.

A competitive salary will be offered together with a substantial benefits package which includes mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension scheme, profit sharing and family medical cover.

Please send full career and personal details to:
Carolyn Bland, Personnel Officer.



Samuel Montagu
& Co. Limited,
114 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HY.
Tel: 01-588 6464.

01-837 0668

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Commercial
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Equity Partnership

For a well known, progressive and substantial firm of London solicitors with a varied general practice.

Your role will be to develop the commercial property side of the practice, which is well established but has considerable potential for growth.

You will have specialised in commercial property matters for some years and already have a strong client following. You will also have shown an ability to identify potential market areas and generate business. We suspect that you will already be at or near partner level and for the right individual an immediate equity partnership would be available.

Please write or telephone in confidence to John Cameron, quoting ref. C403, at 10 Bolt Court, London EC4A 3DB (01-583 3911).

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IN BIRMINGHAM

We are a large, well-established practice with numerous national and international commercial clients for whom we provide a comprehensive legal service.

A vacancy exists for a solicitor to undertake a varied range of commercial conveyancing matters plus a substantial amount of general company and commercial work. The person appointed will, preferably, have some experience of such work and will need to possess commercial acumen and good business sense.

The salary and prospects for this unusual appointment are excellent.

Please apply with full C.V. and quoting JH/99 to:

John Hamilton,
51 High Street,
GL1 2DF,
Surrey GU1 3DY
Tel: (0483) 574814

Legal Personnel Consultants
John Hamilton Associates

JHA

CLIFFORD-TURNER

DO YOU WANT TO BE A CITY LAWYER?

As a City firm of solicitors we provide a full range of legal services to domestic and international corporate clients.

We are seeking applications from articled clerks who are about to qualify, recently qualified solicitors, junior barristers and barristers completing their pupillage. As the result of the continued expansion of the firm, both in London and overseas, we can offer excellent career opportunities in various departments of the firm. In particular, we would be interested to hear from applicants wishing to practice in the fields of international finance and banking or corporate finance work involving new issues, mergers and acquisitions.

The firm encourages initiative, the development of individual talent and the assumption of responsibility.

All applicants should have an interest in business matters and an ability to learn rapidly and to apply their legal expertise to complex commercial transactions. Training will be given to those without the relevant experience.

Good remuneration and prospects are offered in a friendly and informal working atmosphere. Opportunities exist to work in one of our overseas offices or associated firms.

Applications, with a detailed curriculum vitae (which will be treated in complete confidence) should be made to Alistair Allan, Clifford-Turner, Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY.

CLIFFORD-TURNER

London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Dubai, Sharjah and Singapore. Associated firms in Riyadh, Tokyo and Madrid.

Solicitor

Neg. £18,000-£23,000 + car London

A successful and expanding U.K. Group with substantial international interests seeks an additional high-calibre solicitor to complement the Secretarial Department. He/she will be expected to make a major contribution to the wide range of legal and corporate services which the department provides throughout the Group.

Candidates will be graduate solicitors with at least five years' post-qualification experience gained in a progressive industrial company or private practice. The ability to work as part of a small team is an essential requirement. Preference will be given to candidates with recent experience of acquisitions and a broad span of Corporate experience.

The remuneration package includes a salary negotiable from £18,000-£23,000 depending on experience and a car is provided.

Please send a curriculum vitae to Bernard L. Taylor, MBIM, quoting ref: 6775 or ask for a personal history form.

Mervyn Hughes
Alexandre Tix
(International) Ltd.
Management Recruitment Consultants



37 Golden Square,
London W1R 4AN.
Tel: 01-434 4091

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Allcombes is a brand new two profession approach to commercial and insolvency-related work.

By combining legal and accountancy skills into one discipline, we aim to devise new and creative answers to improve the survival chances of companies in trouble.

We have positions for an accountant and a solicitor - both recently qualified - who would like to work

closely with the other profession.

Although previous insolvency experience is useful, it is by no means essential.

This is a big opportunity for those who are adventurous in spirit and are able to be decisive under pressure.

Initial salaries up to £15,000. Please write with a full C.V. to partners Nigel Montgomery or P. Jacob at the address below.

ALLCOMBES
ACCOUNTANTS AND LAWYERS

11 WELL COURT, LONDON EC4M 9DN. TELEPHONE: 01-236 0570.

Suffolk County Council

The County Prosecuting Solicitor's Department

PROSECUTING SOLICITORS (4 Posts)

£10,716 - £13,326

The Department is seeking applications for the above posts from Solicitors and Barristers, including those newly qualified, who are interested in advising the Police and conducting proceedings in Magistrates Courts throughout a pleasant part of East Anglia. The work is challenging, and it is anticipated that all staff will transfer to the new Crown Prosecution Service in October 1986.

Essential car user and subsistence allowance are provided. Removal and lodging expenses paid where appropriate.

Further details may be obtained from M.F.C. Harvey, County Prosecuting Solicitor (Telephone: 0473 622673) Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters, Martineau Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk IP5 7QS, to whom applications giving age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees should be sent by 15th July 1985.

CAYMAN ISLANDS
Maples and Calder

We require two solicitors to assist us with our rapidly expanding offshore practice. The successful applicants will have a good academic background and the ability to handle substantial volumes of work. Specifically:

We seek an assistant to a senior partner of the firm. The applicant should have some post qualification experience with a major city firm. The initial salary will be no less than £35,000 per annum.

We also invite application from a senior assistant solicitor or junior partner versed in all aspects of corporate law with no less than five years post qualification experience with a major city firm. The initial salary will be no less than £55,000 per annum.

The Cayman Islands have no personal taxes and living conditions are attractive.

Applications should be in writing with a curriculum vitae addressed to Anthony Travers, Maples and Calder, P.O. Box 309, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies. Interviews will be held in London.

Senior Sub-Editor

Butterworths, the leading UK law publishers, are looking for a senior sub-editor for the Encyclopaedia of Forms and Precedents. The job is in the department which provides an updating service to subscribers and from October 1985 this service will extend to the new edition of the Encyclopaedia. The job entails drafting and editing material for all sections of the Encyclopaedia with some commissioning work from time to time. The ability to identify and assimilate changes and developments in the law, to express legal concepts clearly and simply and to work fast and accurately is essential. Applicants should be solicitors, preferably with experience in practice. Minimum salary £11,500 per annum plus reading allowance and Lunch Vouchers.

Please apply in writing together with a CV, not later than 22 July 1985.

Mrs Dawn Gale, Personnel Department,
Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.,
88 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AB.

Butterworths

CAYMAN ISLANDS
SOLICITOR

with experience in company commercial, banking fields required for busy, expanding practice. Salary commensurate with experience. Partnership prospects for suitable applicant.

Write with CV to Charles Adams & Co.,
P.O. Box 709, Grand Cayman, B.W.I.

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Box 1286 L, The Times.

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PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER required to maintain a large country house for professional family with 2 young children with own home. In London on Thames with own car. Excellent salary. Write with references to: Prudential Westminster Park White Ltd, Prudential House, 110 Fleet St, London EC4A 3DF or Tel: 01-606 1611.

EXP. CORDON ROUGE cookery teachers needed for teaching in London. Tel: 01-606 1611.

WOLFE'S LABOUR & Pair Bureau offers help, advice, all free-inquiry. Tel: 01-606 1611.

WANTED: Young person with good school record. Tel: 01-606 1611.

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

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Offshore oil engineering company seeks young commercial lawyer to handle negotiation of major contracts, joint ventures, international projects, etc.
Generous salary depending on age and experience.
(Recruitment Consultants)
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"Allrounder" able to work with minimum supervision required by busy 2 partner West End practice. Would suit solicitor qualified 2-3 years. Partnership prospects for the right person - salary negotiable. Please send CV & telephone thereafter.

NEWLY RECENTLY
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London. Tel: 01-606 1611.

LEGAL EXECUTIVES: constant and non-constant. Tel: 01-606 1611.

FREE LIST OF C.V.'S TO £20,000. Chambers & Partners 01-606 9371.

LEGAL ASSISTANT, required by central London office. Tel: 01-606 1611.

LEGAL EXECUTIVES: West End/City/County. Tel: 01-606 1611.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING: Chambers area. Tel: 01-606 1611.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER: Practice in London. Tel: 01-606 1611.

RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING: Practice in London. Tel: 01-606 1611.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of D & M SPORTSWARE Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is a company incorporated in England, are required to send in their full names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, to the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator, are to submit evidence of their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such date as shall be specified in such notice.
Dated this 24th day of June 1985.
P. R. DICKSON,
Liquidator.

CARPENTRY LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 296 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF, on Thursday the 16th day of July 1985 at 2.00 p.m. for the purpose of considering the proposed voluntary arrangement in accordance with Sections 296 and 297.

BRIGHTON/BOVE

Are you a young, energetic, conscientious solicitor under 33 with 3 years' experience looking for a challenging position? If so, our clients - a well-known expanding practice - would like you to manage their new branch office.
Contact: D. Croxall, Act Legal Recruitment, Western House, 3/4 Western Road, Hove, Sussex BN3 1AA. Tel: (0773) 718292.

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Opportunity for recently qualified lawyer to train as legal adviser to Magistrates. Progressive salary and excellent career prospects. Application forms and further details. Telephone: 01-606 1611.

PROPERTY LITIGATION: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

CIVIL LITIGATION: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

NEWLY QUALIFIED SOLICITOR: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

PRIVATE CLIENT WORK: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

LEGAL EXECUTIVES: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

LEGAL ASSISTANT: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

LEGAL EXECUTIVES: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

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GENERAL PRACTITIONER: City practice, requires assistant solicitor. Tel: 01-606 1611.

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LEGAL NOTICES

COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

01-837 1350

also on page 22

P.C. Salesperson

Meet targets? If you know all about com. accounts, multi-user, networking, IBM/Compatibles? Good basic & O.T.E. £32K. Call Sue Hinton on 01-767 8833.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(University of London)SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST
(Administrative Computing)

required to head a small project team in the Management Information Unit working on the development of an integrated and comprehensive computerised student record and management information system. Substantial experience and a proven record of success in such work essential.

Salary in Grade II range £12,500 - £16,150 per annum (under review) including London Allowance. Three year appointment initially.

Further particulars and application forms from Administrative Secretary, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ (01-859 5111 ext 3301). Closing date 31 July 1985.

PROJECT ANALYSTS

£13,000-£30,000

Following a review, British Rail wishes to appoint project analysts to a number of important new posts. British Rail currently spends around £700m a year on projects which require appraisal, including rolling stock renewal, electrification, track improvements, signalling schemes, computers and ticketing systems. The work of project analysts is complex and demanding.

Applicants must have first class analytical abilities and be able to think clearly and objectively about options available to solve particular problems. They should be enthusiastic, capable of working independently, and able to communicate effectively with colleagues from all disciplines. They must have good academic qualifications, in a numerate discipline, or possess equivalent skills, and should be familiar with quantitative analytical methods. Understanding of discounted cash flow techniques is essential. Experience in areas such as corporate planning, transport planning, and policy analysis is desirable for all posts, and is essential for the more senior positions.

Three senior posts will be available in the new Investment Adviser's department in London, Investment Adviser (£21,000 - £30,000), Deputy Investment Adviser (£17,000 - £24,000), Investment Monitoring Manager (£17,000 - £24,000).

The Investment Adviser will be the Board's most senior adviser on all matters relating to the appraisal, monitoring and backchecking of investment projects. There are also seven positions for Investment Analysts, to take responsibility for the preparation of appraisals of all projects costing over £250,000. There will be one senior post (£18,000 - £25,000) in London. The remaining posts (up to £20,000) will be located in London, York, Birmingham, Glasgow and Swindon.

Interviews will be held in early August, with a view to appointments commencing at about the beginning of October. Starting salary will be subject to negotiation, within the salary bands shown, (currently subject to review). Posts in London will additionally attract London Allowance. Applications should include a full curriculum vitae, details of present salary, names and addresses of two referees, and an indication of which posts are of most interest.

Please apply in writing, by 17 July, to the Director, Financial Planning, Room 216, Rail House, Euston Square, P.O. Box 100, London NW1 2DZ.

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01-837 0668

01-278 9161

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Celebrity AM**. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletin.

6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Nick Ross and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.25. **Rising Stars** review the morning newspapers at 8.37. Plus, Alan Titchmarsh's phonograph gardening advice a recipe from Glynis Christian; and Beverly Ait with the latest fashions on trends. The guest is Prunella Gee.

9.20 **Celebrity AM**. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Ian Lauchlan with guest, Chris Aschcroft.

TV-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.25; sport at 6.30 and 7.37; exercises at 6.50 and 8.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; pop video at 7.54; Joni Barnett's postcard at 8.15; a discussion on kidney donation at 8.40; a recipe from Rusty Lee at 8.05. In the studio will be Transport Secretary, Lynda Chalker, who will be giving her reaction to the traffic chaos caused by the closure of the M1 near Junction 8, as filmed by a camera in a helicopter.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Larry the Lamb** (r). 9.40 **Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea**. Admiral Nelson and the Seaforce are threatened by a brain-shock mass with a laser beam.

10.30 **The Wild, Wild World of Animals**. Some of the animals that survive at high altitudes.

11.00 **British Achievement**. Sir Monty Finniston reports on the work of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

11.30 **About Britain**. The story of Steve Hawwood, a former world-class surfer who now makes a living making fiberglass surfing boards.

12.00 **Cockleshell Bay**. More seaside adventures of the Cockle twins 12.10 **Rainbow**, featuring with puppets (r).



Debbie Rice. Making Waves, on BBC 2 at 6.30pm

OUR FIRST YEAR, the more interesting of tonight's two films in **First Tuesday** (TV, 10.30pm) owes its existence to one of those happy chance discoveries that make us contemplate yet another expedition through the mountain range of junk in our attics. Nineteen teenaged Jewish girls, sent to safety in England by their German or Austrian parents in 1938, ended up in a Southport hostel and jointly kept a diary. Nothing earth-shattering; just the minutiae of friendships that were to be temporary, and separations that, in some cases, were to be permanent. The diary, long forgotten, turned up at a jumble sale. Forty seven years later, 10 of the girls, return to the hostel and turn back the pages of their old diary. A very different book, not of course, because the shadow of the Holocaust has since fallen across it.

BBC 2

6.30 **Open University: Geology**. Interpreting Sediments 6.55 **Conflict 1: Sufiye News** Ends at 7.20, 9.00 **Celebrity**.

11.50 **Wimbledon 85**, and **Cricket: Second Test**. Harry Carpenter introduces Centre and Number One cricket action on day eight of the All England Club championships. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Gerald Williams, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Bill Trott, and Jones and Virginia Wade. At Lord's, Peter West presents the closing session of the final day's play in the game between England and Australia. The commentators there are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Tony Lewis and Ted Dexter.

7.55 **News summary** with subtitles.

8.00 **Q.E.D. In at the Deep End**. Maurice Cole, a doctor specialising in the effects of deep sea diving, joins an Anglo-French diving team to their compression chamber, to note what effects breathing apparatus has on the body. If the experiment goes wrong at maximum pressure it would take nine days to bring them to the surface (r) (Cealex).

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Film: World Premier** (1940) starring John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. Comedy about an eccentric film producer whose attempts to advertise his latest picture and up with Axis spies attempting to steal the film. Directed by Ted Tetzlaff.

3.45 **In My Experience**. Mavis Nicholson's guest is Dilys Powell who talks about the two passions in her life - the camera and Greece (see Choice).

4.30 **Television Scramble**. Yesterday's winners of the electronic board game are challenged by a member of the public partnered by Robby Play.

5.00 **Tour de France**. The first of daily reports on the progress of the world's most famous cycle race which began in Britain last Friday and ends in the public partnered by Robby Play.

5.30 **Anything We Can Do**. Three actors renovate a 10-year-old house in Milton Keynes. This week they decide to build a wardrobe and also find out the best place to build a bed. The workshop scenes were filmed in Milton Keynes's Galaxy Hill Community Workshop (r).

CHOICE

VISITING DAY completes tonight's **First Tuesday**. It is about another sort of separation: men in jail while their women and children have to carry on as best they can, making their prison visit once a month. These involve long, exhausting journeys across Scotland, and the film spares us nothing of their arduous nature. But the central predicament of the women, deprivation, is explored only sketchily.

IN MY EXPERIENCE (Channel 4, 3.45pm) brings face to face two women whose work I greatly admire: Dilys Powell and Mavis Nicholson. The reason we learn so much about Miss Powell that we did not know before is that nobody except Miss Nicholson has

identified her wavelength so accurately.

WHEN HOUSEWIVES HAD THE CHOICE (Radio 2, 8.00pm) is a cheerful inconsequential reminder of the music that inspired the non-working women who tuned in to BBC radio in 1950 (the twangy Third Man theme, Put Another Nickel In; I've got a Lovely Bunch of Coccinillas; Count Your Blessings). The co-presenters, Russell Davies and Maurice Lipton, pairing in the social background, take their colours from the complexity of the radio network on which the *Housewives' Choice* appeared: the Light. There is reference to stick-bombs, bounding eggs and the lady who threw a brick through a window at Broadcasting House because she thought the BBC needed living up.

Peter Davalle

Radio 4

On long wave. 1 also VHF stereo.

5.55 **Shopping**. 6.55 **News Briefing**. 6.55 **Farming**. 6.55 **News**. 6.55 **Today**, including 6.55, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30. 7.00 **Weather**. 7.00, 8.00 **News**. 7.25, 8.25 **Thought for the Day**. 8.30 **Parliament**. 8.55 **Weather**. 9.00 **News**. 9.05 **Tuesday Call**. 01-580 4411 - Eyes and Ears. Questions to ophthalmologists Patrick Trevor Roper and Linda Packer. 10.00 **News**. 10.05 **From Our Correspondents**. BBC correspondents talk about the countries they work in.

Radio 5

5.00 **PM: News magazine**. 5.50 **Robert Stewart's Concise Oxford**. 6.00 **The Six O'Clock News**. Financial Review. 6.30 **Frank Muir Goes into Town**. World of Nature: The Sea With Aired Marks (r). 7.00 **News**. 7.05 **The Archers**. 7.20 **File On 4**. Major issues at home and abroad. 8.00 **Medicine Now**. Geoff Watts reports on the health of medical care. 8.30 **Edison Street Revisited**. Thirty years on, the BBC's Cooper tracks down his junior school contemporaries to find out how they have been affected by the times they have lived through. 9.00 **In Touch**. Magazine programme for handicapped people. 9.30 **Work and (New Series)**. Veteran broadcaster Harry Secombe reflects on his life and times. 9.45 **Kaleidoscope**. Arts magazine. 10.00 **Book at Bedtime**. "Foreign Affairs" by Jason Lurie (r). 10.29 **Weather**. 10.30 **The World Tonight**, at 11.00. 11.15 **The Financial World Tonight**. 11.30 **Today in Parliament**. 12.00 **News**. 12.30 **News**.

Peter Davalle

Radio 6

1.00 **World At One**. News. 1.40 **The Archers**. 1.55 **Shipping**. 2.00 **News**. Woman's Hour. The story of how events conspired to create a new life for Susan who had been in a mental hospital. Plus the fourth instalment of *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, read by Virginia Roberts. 3.00 **The Afternoon Play**. Twenty-six in the company. With Arnold Diamond and David Sinclair. There are more important things at stake than when two old friends, now divided, take part in a marathon. 4.00 **News**. The Angry Summers. A poem written in 1926, in which people in the Cynon Valley, recall the 1926 and 1984 coal strikes in South Wales. 4.40 **Story Time**. "Across the

Radio 7

5.55 **Weather**. 7.00 **News**. 7.05 **Morning Concert**. Recordings of Bach's *Tocatta and Fugue in D minor* (arranged by Stokowski); Faure's *Pieces breves*, Op 84; Elgar's *Spanish Serenade* Op 25; The Snow, Op 25 No 1; Fly, singing bird, Op 25 No 2; Smetana's *Prague Cantata* 8.00 **News**. 8.05 **Morning Concert** (contd). Performances of Handel's *Concerto in A minor*, Op 6 No 2; Morley's *Flyer Flyer*; Mozart's *Fantasia in F minor*, K 608, for two pianos; Brahms's *Serenade No 2 in A*, Op 18, 8.00 **News**. 8.05 **This Week's Composer**. Haydn. Six London Cantatas (Pears/Britten); *Symphony No 101* (Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Mariner). 10.00 **Sorcerer**. Frankfurt Radio 50 under interplay play the *Symphony No 2* by Beethoven. 10.55 **BBC Singers** (under John Pople). With instrumentalists including Roger Vignoles and Oranoy Saunders (pianos). Arco Vignoles's most beautiful quintet *Domine, Domine*. Respighi's *Lauda per la Natività del Signore*. 11.30 **Musicians of the Royal Academy of Music**. Fantasy. Variations and Finale on Bohemian folk song Op 46; Robert Schumann's *Concerto*, 1946; Copland's *Four Piano Blues*; Martin's *La revue de cuisine*. 12.25 **Midday Concert**. Northern Sinfonia. *Symphony No 1* by William Walton. With Peter Mount (violin) and David Haslam (flute). Part one. Boyce's *Overture No 12 in G*. Bach's *Concerto in minor*, BWV 1044/1. 1.00 **News**. 1.05 **Contest** (contd). Heyn's *Symphony No 43*. Lennor Bervillier's *Antiphony*. 1.45 **Contest**. Enrico Kappel plays Rodrigo's invocation and dance, and Kappel's *Rondo Fantasia in A minor*; *Fantasia in D*. 2.00 **Back on Record**. Sonata No 3 in E, BWV 1015. Yehudi and Hepzibah Menin, in mono. San Francisco 50 under de Vries. 2.20 **San Francisco 50** under de Vries. 2.40 **De Vries** (piano). De Vries's prelude to *12*. Mozart's *Piano Concerto No 12*. 3.00 **Contest** (contd). Rachmaninov's *Symphony No 2*. 3.40 **Bartone and piano recital**. Stephen Varcoe (piano) and Graham Johnson. All the works are by Schubert. They include *An Impromptu*, *Autumn*, *Donna Anna*, *Die Zueignung*; Liedes *ganzgelenk*; Liedes *ganzgelenk*; Liedes *ganzgelenk*. 5.00 **Mainly for Pressure**. Jeremy Seaman with recorded music. 6.30 **Esther Lammert**. voice, violin, guitar, piano, and *La novella destensa* of *Pato Festival* 1984 recording. 7.00 **BBC Philharmonic Orchestra** (under Herbert). With Edith Piaf (soprano). Part one. *Beethoven's Ninth*. Interval reading at 7.45. 7.50 **Concert**. Part two. Beethoven's *Symphony No 9*. 8.45 **A Rose is a Sign**. The author Umberto Eco in conversation with Christopher Frayling. 9.30 **Artists of the City**. Melodrama for narrator (Christopher Frayling) and seven musicians (Northern Sinfonia).

Peter Davalle

Radio 3

6.55 **Weather**. 7.00 **News**. 7.05 **Morning Concert**. Recordings of Bach's *Tocatta and Fugue in D minor* (arranged by Stokowski); Faure's *Pieces breves*, Op 84; Elgar's *Spanish Serenade* Op 25; The Snow, Op 25 No 1; Fly, singing bird, Op 25 No 2; Smetana's *Prague Cantata* 8.00 **News**. 8.05 **Morning Concert** (contd). Performances of Handel's *Concerto in A minor*, Op 6 No 2; Morley's *Flyer Flyer*; Mozart's *Fantasia in F minor*, K 608, for two pianos; Brahms's *Serenade No 2 in A*, Op 18, 8.00 **News**. 8.05 **This Week's Composer**. Haydn. Six London Cantatas (Pears/Britten); *Symphony No 101* (Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Mariner). 10.00 **Sorcerer**. Frankfurt Radio 50 under interplay play the *Symphony No 2* by Beethoven. 10.55 **BBC Singers** (under John Pople). With instrumentalists including Roger Vignoles and Oranoy Saunders (pianos). Arco Vignoles's most beautiful quintet *Domine, Domine*. Respighi's *Lauda per la Natività del Signore*. 11.30 **Musicians of the Royal Academy of Music**. Fantasy. Variations and Finale on Bohemian folk song Op 46; Robert Schumann's *Concerto*, 1946; Copland's *Four Piano Blues*; Martin's *La revue de cuisine*. 12.25 **Midday Concert**. Northern Sinfonia. *Symphony No 1* by William Walton. With Peter Mount (violin) and David Haslam (flute). Part one. Boyce's *Overture No 12 in G*. Bach's *Concerto in minor*, BWV 1044/1. 1.00 **News**. 1.05 **Contest** (contd). Heyn's *Symphony No 43*. Lennor Bervillier's *Antiphony*. 1.45 **Contest**. Enrico Kappel plays Rodrigo's invocation and dance, and Kappel's *Rondo Fantasia in A minor*; *Fantasia in D*. 2.00 **Back on Record**. Sonata No 3 in E, BWV 1015. Yehudi and Hepzibah Menin, in mono. San Francisco 50 under de Vries. 2.20 **San Francisco 50** under de Vries. 2.40 **De Vries** (piano). De Vries's prelude to *12*. Mozart's *Piano Concerto No 12*. 3.00 **Contest** (contd). Rachmaninov's *Symphony No 2*. 3.40 **Bartone and piano recital**. Stephen Varcoe (piano) and Graham Johnson. All the works are by Schubert. They include *An Impromptu*, *Autumn*, *Donna Anna*, *Die Zueignung*; Liedes *ganzgelenk*; Liedes *ganzgelenk*; Liedes *ganzgelenk*. 5.00 **Mainly for Pressure**. Jeremy Seaman with recorded music. 6.30 **Esther Lammert**. voice, violin, guitar, piano, and *La novella destensa* of *Pato Festival* 1984 recording. 7.00 **BBC Philharmonic Orchestra** (under Herbert). With Edith Piaf (soprano). Part one. *Beethoven's Ninth*. Interval reading at 7.45. 7.50 **Concert**. Part two. Beethoven's *Symphony No 9*. 8.45 **A Rose is a Sign**. The author Umberto Eco in conversation with Christopher Frayling. 9.30 **Artists of the City**. Melodrama for narrator (Christopher Frayling) and seven musicians (Northern Sinfonia).

Peter Davalle

Radio 2

4.00pm **Marin Kain**. 5.00 **Ray Moore**. 6.00 **Ken Bruce**. 7.00 **Jimmy Young**. 8.00 **Simon Bates**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 5.00 **John Peel**. 6.00 **John Peel**. 7.00 **John Peel**. 8.00 **John Peel**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 5.00 **John Peel**. 6.00 **John Peel**. 7.00 **John Peel**. 8.00 **John Peel**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 5.00 **John Peel**. 6.00 **John Peel**. 7.00 **John Peel**. 8.00 **John Peel**. 9.00 **John Peel**. 10.00 **John Peel**. 11.00 **John Peel**. 12.00 **John Peel**. 1.00 **John Peel**. 2.00 **John Peel**. 3.00 **John Peel**. 4.00 **John Peel**. 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A government official said the 10-man inner Cabinet decided yesterday on the release, which was not linked in any way to the hijack.

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